TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS IN JONATHAN MURRAY CHU'S MOVIE CRAZY RICH ASIANS

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A R T I C L E   I N F O

A B S T R A C T

This study aims at explaining the transitivity processes and their effectiveness in Jonathan Murray Chu's Crazy Rich Asians movie. It uses a qualitative method. The data are the utterances of the characters in the Crazy Rich Asians movie. Then, they are categorized and analyzed based on the processes of transitivity and their effectiveness. The types of transitivity processes found in the movie are material processes of action and event, mental processes of perception, cognition, and affection, relational processes of identification and attribution, verbal processes, behavioral processes, and existential processes. For their effectiveness, transitivity components can be measured by ten parameters, i.e., participant, kinesis, aspect, punctuality, affirmation, mode, agency, affectedness of object, and individuation of object.

INTRODUCTION

Language has a particular role for humans in communication. It is because humans interact with each other in their daily life using language. Bloor and Bloor (2004) claim that a language means a system of meanings, in which the purpose of language is not only based on what the speaker said but is also influenced by their actions when they say something.

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In addition, language is also used to express our experiences in the world, communicate with others, and establish relationships with them (Thompson, 2004).

A movie, one of the most-watched works in the current era, is one of the examples of the use of language for communication or interaction. During the interaction, the participants involved are used to understanding the meaning and function of the language. It concerns the system of language in order for the language to be understood by participants. Eggins (2004) relates the system as a social semiotic system which means each choice in a social semiotic system acquires its meaning against the background of the other options that may have been taken. This system is further known as systemic functional linguistics (SFL).

Systemic functional linguistics is an approach to linguistics that considers language a social semiotic system. It sees grammar as the system of meanings. The choice of words will influence the meaning and the function based on its context.

The function of language as a source to create meaning is known as language metafunctions. One type of language metafunction is known as an ideational function. The ideational function in systemic functional linguistics represents someone's experience. Ideational functions are categorized into two, namely experiential functions and logical functions. The logical function refers to the various types of clause complexes, and the experiential function is manifested by the transitivity system.

Transitivity analysis explains deeper than strands of clauses because transitivity categorized clauses into participant (actor), process (verb), and circumstance. The division of the participant's role in a clause makes transitivity and can clarify how the action was carried out, by whom, and what a clause is (Eggins: 2004). The process is a smaller part that can let us know the participant and the circumstances in a clause. This is because each process in the transitivity system has different participants and functions.

Furthermore, Halliday divided the transitivity process into six types. They are material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential. The material process constructs the doing and happening clause. The mental process is constructing a person who engages in conscious processing, such as perception, cognition, and affection (Martin et al., 1997). The relational process is known as the process of being, including the process of having. The relational process classifies into attributives or identifying. The verbal process represents the processes of saying, like asking, commanding, offering, and stating (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Behavioral process constructs of human behavior. This

process is the combination between the material and the mental process. The existential process is usually indicated the position of there is, or there are. The only participant in this process is called the existent.

Furthermore, to give additional information about transitivity, it is also useful to relate the effectiveness of transitivity's components in a clause, whether it includes high or low effectiveness, based on the theory of transitivity hypothesis by Hopper & Thompson (1980). The effectiveness relates to the use of a number of processes with regard to the participant, kinesis, aspect, punctuality, affirmation, mode, agency, affectedness of object, and individuation of object.

In relation to processes of transitivity, Crazy Rich Asians is a movie adapted from the novel by Kevin Kwan with the same title Crazy Rich Asians; which the characters in the film use everyday language to relate to the experiential meaning, which expresses experience, both experiences related to perceived events and events that stand in this world. The expression of the experiences of the characters in the movie and the effectiveness of the transitivity used during communication has a benefit for the viewers to relatively easier to understand the movie.

Many researchers have studied transitivity either in movies, speeches, fairy tales, narrative books, etc. This study also analyzes the topic of transitivity by Halliday. It is different from previous studies because this study analyzes Crazy Rich Asians movies. This movie has been widely investigated in terms of literature, but no one has examined this movie using the transitivity feature. Based on this fact, this study will provide new findings to add references to transitivity studies and their effectiveness from Jonathan Murray Chu's movie "Crazy Rich Asians."

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative method that is concerned with how people understand their environment and the experiences they have in the world. It is used to analyze and explain words used by the characters in the movie. In addition, it uses Jonathan Murray Chu's movie Crazy Rich Asians as the data source. The data in this study are the utterances existing in the dialog between the actors that contain the transitivity process and the parameters of transitivity's components in Crazy Rich Asians movies. This movie was released in 2018 and duration 120 minutes.

This study uses content analysis as a systematic procedure for describing the content

of communications. There are some steps that the writer takes in collecting data. First, watching Crazy Rich Asians movies repeatedly to get an insight into the issue of the movie. Second, download Crazy Rich Asians movie's script and read the movie script to understand it better. Third, identifying the utterances that consist of processes of transitivity, and last, coding the data that contains the transitivity process. The example of the process of coding is as follows: 11/MAP/00: 15:05, which means that the data is number eleven in the Crazy Rich Asians movie. The clause is categorized as the material action process and will appear at 00:15:05. Besides, it is also made the categorization of the clauses containing the transitivity process and the element of transitivity components. Finishing all those steps, then explaining the data based on the theory and drawing a conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Findings

It has been mentioned that there are six types of transitivity processes, including material processes, mental processes, relational processes, verbal processes, behavioral processes, and existential processes. Three of the six processes have sub-classification types. The first is the material process which is divided into the material action process and the material event process. The second is the mental process which is divided into the mental perception process, mental cognition process, and mental affection process. The third is the relational process divided into a relational identifying process and a relational attributive process. All of the processes of transitivity are used in the movie.

No	Process	Sub Process	Frequency
1.	Material process	Material action process	79
		Material event process	15
2.	Mental process	Mental perception process	9
		Mental cognition process	12
		Mental affection process	12
3.	Relational process	Relational identification Process	3
		Relational attributive process	6
4.	Verbal process	-	13
5.	Behavioral process	-	6

6.	Existential process	-	4
	Total		**159**

Table 1. The Types of Transitivity Process

From Table 1 above, it can be understood that the material action process (79 data), material event process (15 data), mental perception process (9 data), mental cognition process (12 data), mental affection process (12 data), relational identification process (3 data), relational attributive process (6 data), verbal process (13 data), behavioral process (6 data), and existential process (4 data). The dominant one is the material process which is a kind of expressing tangible actions.

The result of this study shows that Martin et al.'s (1997) theory of transitivity can be applied to the data of this study. The result indicates that the material process is the most frequently found in Crazy Rich Asians movies. This result supports the six previous studies above; Nurhayati (2016), Nailah (2015), Kusrini (2020), Arba (2019), and Sihura (2019). The previous studies mention that the material process is the most frequently found in their studies. It means material process not only commonly found in speech, Children's Narrative Texts, Fairy Tale "Marianna," and The Short Story "He" by Katherine Anne Porter. But the material process is also the most frequently found in the Crazy Rich Asians movie directed by Jonathan Murray Chu.

Furthermore, the effectiveness category of the transitivity component is divided into two parts, namely high effectiveness and low effectiveness. High and low effectiveness is distinguished based on the type of component that dominates a clause. When a clause has six indicators of high effectiveness or more, which means the clause is categorized as high effectiveness. Meanwhile, if the clause has only five or less than six indicators of high effectiveness components, the clause is included in the less effective or low effectiveness components. Based on the data, high and low components are found in the film Crazy Rich Asians by Jonathan Murray Chu. The following Table 2 displays the source of the high and low effectiveness of the transitivity components.

No	Types of transitivity process	High Effectiveness	Low effectiveness
1.	Material action process	75	3
2.	Material event process	10	5
3.	Mental perception process	-	9
4.	Mental cognition process	-	12

5.	Mental affection process	-	12
6.	Relational identification process	-	3
7.	Relational attributive process	-	6
8.	Verbal process	10	3
9.	Behavioral process	4	2
10.	Existential process	-	4

Table 2. The Effectiveness of Transitivity's Components

Based on Table 2 above, high effectiveness is obtained from the material action process of as much as 75 data, material event process of 10 data, verbal process of as much as 10, and behavioral process of as much as four data. Meanwhile, the intensity of the low effectiveness is obtained from the material action process (3 data), material event process (5 data), mental perception process (9), mental cognition process (12), mental cognition process (12 data), relational identification process (3 data), relational attributive process (6 data), verbal process (3 data), behavioral process (2 data), and existential process (4 data). This study's result indicates the high efficacy and low effectiveness found in the movie Crazy Rich Asians.

This study shows that Hopper and Thompson's theory can be used to analyze transitivity components. A previous study that discusses the effectiveness of transitivity components is the thesis by Nailah (2015). This study investigates the transitivity components based on ten parameters. The study results show that to know the effectiveness of the transitivity component, we must examine them based on ten parameters. The analysis examples are in the appendix table entitled the effectiveness of transitivity's components.

Discussion

Types of Transitivity in the movie

Transitivity is used to understand how language codes in the movie. Applying the transitivity process can clarify how the using language in a film. Transitivity discusses three elements in a clause; participant, process, and circumstance.

Material Process

The material process is the process that is most frequently found in the movieCrazy

Rich Asians. This process used words that indicate the entity of doing something in concrete and abstract phenomena. Almost every subject in thisprocess uses first-person names and pronouns such as Nick, Peik Lin, Rachel, I, you, my father, and my mum. Meanwhile, the words that reveal the process are pretty familiar action verbs, such as put, eat, buried, appreciate, make, read, received, blame, give, and cooked. Based on the analysis below, this clause is used to picture the actor's character in the movie and describe a series of conflicts that make the readers easy to understand the story. For example, I just **got off** the phone with your husband **(09/MAP/00:02:38).**

The clause in **(09/MAP/00:02:38)** expresses that the actor called someone who is noneother than Eleanor's husband. It shows that the actor has been doing an activity marked withthe word *got off*. The word *got off* is the main point in the clause. The clauseabove has characteristics of a material action process where the actor in the clause is *I*, the process is *got off*, the goal is *the phone*, and *with your husband* is the circumstance. The content of the clause further strengthens the materialcharacterization. In this clause, the object is impacted by the actor's action. Beforethe word *got off*, the actor was still on the phone with Eleanor's husband. Then, after the actor got off the phone, it became disconnected. Therefore, the clause is categorized as a material action process as it is a kind of tangible action.

Another type of material process is the material event process, which is different from the material action process because the character does not have a goal and beneficiary but only has a range that is not influenced by the actor's activity. For example, I **fell** on the floor **(54/MEP/00:20:58).**

It showed Nick's experience when he was a child. In the past, he fought with his friend named Bernard Tai. Unfortunately, when he gotinto a fight, he fell and was crushed by Bernard. The word *fell* is the main point ofthe clause. The word fell is a word that identifies an activity verb. It's just that the data above is included in the material event process because the actor's actiondoes not affect the object in the clause. Therefore, the above clause consists of a material event process. Based on the datum, it can be seen that the actor is *I*, the process is *fell*, and the range is *on the floor*.

The words used are to describe events that the actors have experienced. The term includes action verbs. It is just that based on the characteristics and situation, these clauses are included in the material event process because they do not change the range. So it can be concluded that one of the prominent characteristics of the material process is using the

past form of verbs and does not have an object. It is in line with (Martin et al., 1997), which said that the material event process does not impact the range.

Mental Process

In this study, the mental affection process is the part of the mental process that is most commonly found. Following its function, mental processes are often found in clauses that describe a person's mental reaction. Almost the sensor in theclause is indicated by the word I and several other words such as people, we, Amanda, and Rachel. The director chose words describing mental reactions such as know, love, like, sure, believe, understand, feel, think, and remember to describe the mental process. Some of these words are signaled one of the characteristics ofthe mental process.

This process is used to show the actor's response to the problems around him. It relates to Halliday in Eggins, (2014) who claimed that the mental process encodes the meaning of thinking and feeling. The mental reaction shown in the movie makes the story presented look more real. The existence of this response makes the audience feel the emotions that they want to be conveyed, which makes the audience annoyed or happy. In addition, this process can also be stimulating that strengthen the characters in the movie.

For an example of the mental perception process is 'I **think** she might be more comfortable staying somewhere else?' (**24/MePP/00:09:40).** The process is shown by the word *think*, which refers to Eleanor's perception rather than Eleanor's cognition. Meanwhile, the perceived phenomena are related to Rachel's feeling marked by the word comfortable. In addition, the clause also uses the term *might*, which indicates that the phenomenon in the clause is only the perception of the sensor.

Another type of mental process aside from perception is the mental cognitive process. For example, 'I still **cannot believe** that you got that guy to be your groomsman' (**51/MeCP/00:20:40).** The term refers to the sensor's knowledgeof the guy chosen as the groomsman. The clause shows that the sensor knows thequality and quantity of the guy. Therefore the sensor doesn't trust his friend because he chose the guy for his wedding. From there, it shows the sensor knows the guy. Thus, the above clause is included in the mental cognition process. The situation of the clause appears when Nick, Rachel, Colin, and Aramita are eating at the dinner table. In this scene, Colin invites Nick to accompany him to look forsome groomsmen's stuff and says that Bernard Tai will also be a groom at his wedding. Based on the utterance spoken by Nick, it can be seen that Bernard Tai is one of

his friends, so he knows the good and bad about Bernard Tai. Therefore,the above clause is categorized in the mental cognition process. The word *believe*s the core that identifies the mental perception process. It is in line with Martin et al. (1997) stated that thinking, believing, and knowing are part of the cognition process because it relates to a person's knowledge of something around him.

The mental affection process is part of the mental process that is used to describe liking and fearing experiences such as like, hate, want, etc., The expression such as 'I **love** it' (**132/MeAP/1:23:32)** consists of the mental affection process, which is indicated by the word *love* as the main word. This utterance appeared while Rachel was eating and gathered at the Peik Lin family dining table. Here Wye Mun, Peik Lin's father, tries to tell P.T, his son, to date a woman who has the same criteria as Rachel. Therefore, P.T said *I love you* to Rachel. The word *love*is part of the mental verb, especially affection. This follows one of the functions of the affection verb, which serves to show love to someone. It expresses feelings to others.

Relational Process

There are relational identification processes and relational attributive processes in the movie. The utterance 'I**'m** Reginald Ormsby, hotel manager' (**04/RIP/00:01:42) and** 'We**'re** economy people' **(32/RAP/00:11:48) are** examples of these processes. It can be seen that the word in the first example is apoint that indicates a relational process. Specifically, it is categorized into a relational identification process because the word functions as a link between two equivalent entities. So, it can be seen if the relational identification process is used to encode the information about the actor. Meanwhile, the latter example points out the carrier in this clause*, we,* and the attribute is *economic people*. The word is a function to connect two entities (we and economic people).

Verbal Process

In line with Martin et al. (1997), the verbal process in the movie is represented by the word *ask*, *said*. For example, 'I**'m gonna ask** the cook to make you some herbal soup' (**80/VP/00:39:01)** and 'She **said** I had a lucky nose' (**124/VP/1:15:15).** So,the sayer in the first example is *I*, the receiver is *the cook*, and the verbiage or idea thatshe wants to convey is *to make some herbal soup*. And the second example, the sayer is *she*, the receiver is *I*, and the verbiage is *had a lucky nose*. Because there are sayers then, the process of

saying is categorized as a verbal process.

Behavioral Process

The behavioral process is the process that mixes some functions ofsensing and doing. The behavioral process used to convey the actor's activity relates to human behavior in terms of psychology and society. The primaryparticipant in this process is the behaver. The role of the behaver in this processis like a sensor in a mental process and an actor in a material one. The behavioral process is used to picture the character's habits in the movie. For example, 'You **don't ever talk** about him' **(40/BP/00:14:30).** The word *talk* at first glance looks like a verbal process. However, from a social point of view, word *talk* means communicating with other people toexpress an idea or feeling. Talking to other people is a human habit. So, it can be seen clearly if the clause above is included in the behavioral process. It relates to Martin et al. (1997), who argue that behavioral processes construe the verbal types in social angel such as words chat, talk, gossip, etc.

Excential Process

The existential process is used to indicate the existence of something. The existential process is used to elaborate on the existence of something in the movie. For example, '**There's** my cousin Alistair' **(37/EP/00:13:50).** *There* identifies an existential process.It is used to show the whereabouts of a young Nick named Alistair. Process in this clause is *there's*, and the existent in this clause is *my cousin Alistair.*

The Effectiveness of Transitivity's Components

The effectiveness of transitivity is divided into high and low effectiveness. From the findings, high and low effectiveness influence the communication process. A low degree component means that there are five or more low components from ten components. So this makes the clause not complete, making the clause unclear and too long. One-way conversations also dominate this communication style because the narrator's narration will follow after the actor says something.

Meanwhile, a high effectiveness component means that the components in a clause are dominated by high components, resulting in clear, concise, and seeming communication that is more complicated than before. This result is in line with Nailah (2015), who claimed that the effectiveness of a clause indicates the actor's transferring massage to the patient,

and the object is mostly completed.

For material processes, there is high effectiveness of transitivity components. Ten parameters of transitivity show high intensity for each transitivity parameter. The participant in the clause **(09/MAP/00:02:38)** shows two participants. The word *got off* in the data indicates an action that can be transferred to the patient. So, the kinesis of the datum is categorized as an action verb. The aspect of the datum is telic because the actions have a goal and an endpoint. The punctuality and volitionally show high intensity. For affirmation, this data is categorized as affirmative because the data shows an affirmative clause. Realis mode in this data explains that it is events that occur in the real world. The agency in the above clause is included in the agency high because there is a transfer action carried out by the actor (subject). Then, for affectedness of the object and individuation of the object are categorized into totally affected and individuated.It relates to Hopper and Thompson (1980), who argue in their book that object is categorized to a high degree if the objects are proper, human, concrete, singular, count, and referential. The object in the datum (1) is a human signaled with the word "your husband." So, based on the analysis, this datum is categorized into the high effectiveness of transitivity components.

The clause in (**54/MEP/00:20:58)** is categorized into high effectiveness of transitivity components. The participant in this clause only consists of one participant. This clause has a high degree of kinesis, aspect, punctually, volitionally, affirmation, mode, and agency. The kinesis is high because it shows an action activity. The aspect is telic because *fell* is an activity that has a deadline. It follows Hopper andThompson (1980), who claimed that telic action is more effectively transferred to a patient than one not provided with such an endpoint. Thus, the verb *that fell* in the datum is included in the telic aspect because there is an endpoint. The punctuality and the volitionally are high. The affirmation is affirmative becausethe datum shows positive meaning. It relates to Hopper and Thompson (1980), who claimed that the affirmation is related to affirmative or negative parameters. The mode is a realist, and the agency is high. Then, for affectedness ofobject and individuation of object is non-affected and non-individuated because there is no object in the datum.

The low effectiveness appears in data (**24/MePP/00:09:40)** of mental perception processintensity. Five elements are categorized as low-effectiveness components, and five components are categorized as high effectiveness of transitivity components. This datum has two participants: I as the actor, and the word *she* refers to Rachel as the patient. The word think is categorized as a non-action verb because it is a mental action. The aspect in

this clause is atelic, which shows there are no specific goals and no endpoint in the clause. The volitionality is non-volitional. The affirmation is affirmative. The model in the clause is realis because of this clause utterance by Nick's mother. The agency is agency-high because the speaker is an individual. It is in line with Hopper and Thompson (1980), who said participants high in the agency could affect a transfer of action in a way those low in an agency cannot. The agency in the clause refers to the actor, I, who refers to Eleanor. There is no transferred action in this clause because the verb iscategorized as a mental verb. So, can or cannot transfer action in this clause is not because the agent cannot transfer an action but because the kinesis shows non-actionactivity. The affectedness of the object is non-affected. The individuation of the object is individuated because the object is singular.

The data in (**51/MeCP/00:20:40)** is also categorized into low effectiveness of transitivity. It is because six of ten components are included in low intensity. The datum has two participants, the actor, and the object. Kinesis is non-action because belief is categorized as a mental verb. The aspect is atelic, and the punctuality is non-punctual because there is no clear goal or endpoint. The volitionality is non-volitional because the process does not indicate a willingness to act. The affirmation is non-action because it aligns with Hopper and Thompson (1980), who said affirmative and negative clauses indicate the affirmation. This clause indicates a non-affirmative clause signaled by the word cannot. The Mode and agency are high because the clause above fulfills each characteristic. The affectedness of the object is non-affected because there is no transfer action, andthe individuation of the object is individuated because, in the clause, it has an individual object signaled by the word *I*.

This clause in (**132/MeAP/1:23:32)** consists of five components included in the high effectiveness. Those are participant, affirmation, mode, agency, and individuation of object. The date has two participants marked by *I* and you so that the participants in this clause are categorized into high components. The affirmationis affirmative clause did not show negative meaning. The model is realistic because it pictures PT's feelings toward Rachel. The agency is high because the subject I refer to is PT. The individuation object is individuated because the object is the word her which refers to Rachel. Apart from the five components,it is included in the low-intensity transitivity component. Therefore, the clause isincluded in the low effectiveness of transitivity components.

The clause in (**04/RIP/00:01:42)** shows low effectiveness components of the

relational identification process. Five of the ten components show a low degree of transitivity components. These are kinesis, aspect, punctuality, volitionally, and affectedness of object. Meanwhile, five of the ten components show a high degree; of the participant, affirmation, mode, agency, and individuation of the object. So based on the datum, this clause is categorized into the low-intensityof transitivity components because every component in this clause did not fulfill the characteristics of high intensity.

The clause in **(32/RAP/00:11:48)** indicates no action verb. It causes several components related to verbs such as kinesis, aspect, punctual, volitionally, and affectedness of objects categorized into low components. Meanwhile,those included in the high component category are the only participants whoshow two participants; *they* and *Chinese*. Affirmation shows affirmatively because the clause above shows positive meaning. The modes show realism because it refers to the truth of a person's origin. The individuation of the object show individuated because the clause does not indicate a specificobject. Based on these data, this clause is included in the low-intensity components of transitivity because non-effective components dominate the components in the clause.

The clause in **(80/VP/00:39:01)** is an example of the high effectiveness of the verbal process. The datum shows there are nine components of high intensity and one component of low intensity. The participants consist of *the cook* and me. The kinesis in the datum is action. The aspect is telic because it has a clear goal. The punctuality is punctual because the word *ask* indicates a specific endpoint. Volitionality is volitional because, in the clause, the process shows the willingness to act. Then, the affirmation is affirmative, and the mode is a realist. The agency is high, and the object is affected. Moreover,the object is non-individuated because the cook in the kitchen is more than two, so the word *the cook* is not a specific object. Based on these analyses, the clause above is included in the high component of transitivity because high components dominate the components.

This clause in **(40/BP/00:14:30)** is categorized as a low component of transitivity. Five of the ten components are included in the high effectiveness of components. The participant consists of you and him. Kinesis is action. The aspect is atelic because the word talk is an activity verb, so it is included inthe low component because it does not have an endpoint. It is in line with Hopper and Thompson (1980), who said that telic action is more effectively transferred to the patient than the one that did not have an endpoint. The punctuality is non-punctual. The volitionality is volitional. The affirmation is negative because the clause did not show affirmative meaning signaled by theword not. The mode

is a realist, and the agency is agency-low. Meanwhile,the affectedness of the object is not affected, and the individuation of the object is individuated.

The clause in **(37/EP/00:13:50)** consists of four high-effectiveness components and six low-effectiveness components. This clause is categorized as a low-effectiveness component of the existential process. The participants in this process are two. The kinesis is non-action because the clause only pictures the existence of something. The object's punctuality, volitionally, agency, and affectedness are low intensity because they relate to the action verb in the process. As for the affirmative and the mode, it depends on the meaning of the clause and the existing truth. So the affirmative and the mode are included in high components. The agency is lowbecause the subject is not individuated. Then, the individuation of the objectis individuated because the object is signaled explicitly by the word Alistair, Nick's cousin.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

There are six types of processes ranging from material process (material action process and material event process), mental process (mental perception process, mental cognition process, and mental affection process), relational process (relational identification process and relational attributive process), verbal process, behavioral processes, and existential processes. Each process has its function and characteristics. So, it can be concluded that the transitivity process has a particular role in understanding the movie from the illustrated actions by the actor. The high effectiveness component shows the actor transfers the message to the patient, and the object is mainly completed. Meanwhile, the low effectiveness component causes the actor who conveys the message to be incomplete.

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