

## MATERIAL PROCESS IN DRAMA SERIES "13 REASONS WHY"

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### ABSTRACT

The objectives of the research were to determine the types of Material Process used in 13 Reason Why film transcript in Jay Asher movie and to find out the most dominant material process type applied in 13 Reason Why film transcript in analyzing Jay Asher movie. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The data of this research were utterances based on the transcript of 13 Reason Why film transcript that were downloaded from [https://13reasonswhy.fandom.com/wiki/Tape\\_1,\\_Side\\_A/Transcript](https://13reasonswhy.fandom.com/wiki/Tape_1,_Side_A/Transcript). The data was analyzed by using Systemic Functional Linguistics based on Halliday. The result of this research was: (1) there were four types of Material Process in the transcript of 13 Reason Why film transcript, namely: Process of Doing (247 utterances or 76,23%), Process of Creating (50 utterances or 15,43%), Process of Happening (21 utterances or 6,48%), and Abstract Process (6 utterances or 1,85%). The most dominant type of Material Process applied in 13 Reasons Why transcript is Process of Doing (247 utterances with percentage 76,23%).

**Keywords:** Material Process, Type, SFL.

### INTRODUCTION

SFL stands for Systemic Functional Linguistics. Additionally, SFL is defined simply as a language approach that is used to examine how language is used in numerous contexts that happen in everyday social interactions, both in the form of speaking and writing. Furthermore, systemic is described as a whole, while functional can be used or applied in various kinds of scientific fields. Thus, SFL can be categorized as a multifunctional overall analysis of

discourse in the form of speech and writing. SFL was developed by M.A.K Halliday together with colleagues in the 1960s. His thinking about SFL was influenced by his teacher, namely J.R. Firth, an English linguist who argues that language as a system and the importance of a context to explain the meaning. In the SFL, 3 meta functions are the basis for analyzing, namely 1. Ideational (related to the knowledge of the discourse to be analyzed), 2.

Interpersonal (related to interpersonal relationships or people around the discourse to be analyzed), and 3. Textual (relating to how the discourse is arranged and forming meaning in the form of speech or writing).

Each of the three meta functions is about a different aspect of the world and is concerned with a different type of the meaning of clauses. The broad purpose of meta function is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as representations. The interpersonal meta function is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and listener, and is concerned with clauses as interactions. The textual meta function is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as messages. The ideational meta function relates to the context of culture, while the interpersonal meta function relates to the context of the situation, and the textual meta function relates to the verbal context.

Halliday (1994) noted that the first meta function of language is ideational and part of which is the experiential function, in which clause is regarded as the representation of experience. The experiential function is mainly related to contents or ideas which regard clauses

as the representations of experiences in terms of transitivity structures, which are symbolized with processes and associated with participants and circumstances.

Language allows human beings to build a mental picture of reality, making sense of what goes on around them and inside them. So, the clause plays an essential role in this theory because it represents a general principle for modeling experience that is the principle which is made up of process and all of them are described in the grammar of the clause. The grammatical system by which this is achieved is transitivity. The transitivity system copes with the world of experience into a manageable set of process types. A process is associated with three components: the process itself (traditionally called verb) which is realized in a process group, the participant involved (traditionally known as a noun phrase or argument) which is realized in the nominal group and the circumstance (traditionally known as an adverb) which is realized in an adjunct group or prepositional phrase.

Of the three language meta functions developed by Halliday, the writer will focus the discussion only on one part of ideational meta function, it is the experiential function. In describing the experiential function of language, it

is a must to have a set of terms to show how the clause can be broken down into three functional elements: participant, process, and circumstance. In this thesis, I especially will discuss more deeply on the "Process".

Process in English, are expressions of happening, doing, being, saying, and thinking. A process is comprehended in the grammar through a verbal group, which is either one word, belonging to the class verb, or a group of words with a verb as the head of the group. It means that not all processes encode doing. Rather, it falls into three basic process types.

The writer chose to do research using this film because the writer has not found any other article that uses the same film. The writer has also watched the film directly, so it is easier for the writer to work on this analysis. In this film, there are also many scenes or dialogues that contain the structure of the material process itself, so the writer doesn't find it too difficult to work on this thesis. The writer could begin the division into three groups by recognizing that some verbs are included, doing words, and describing actions and happenings in the outside, material world. A second group can be thought of as projecting processes and might be described as thinking, feeling, or saying

words. These words are more to do with the inner world of cognition, perception, emotion, and desire which have the potential for projecting our inner world as thought or speech so that it can be understood by others. The third group of verbs can be described simply as being words.

What exists and goes on in this real the world as well as in the inner world are experiences which are realized by various possibilities such as doing, happening, sensing, meaning, being, etc. and those experiences are construed by the transitivity system into a set of process types, Halliday (1994) divides process into six types which are classified into two groups. The first group called major process consists of material process, mental process, and relational process; the second group called minor process consists of verbal process, behavioral process, and existential process. However, Halliday adds another type of minor process called the meteorological process. Minor processes are so-called because they belong to any one of the three major processes.

In this analysis the writer will go deeper into the material process. The material process is one of the major types as it covers most of the human conscious reflection. It refers to

processes of material doing which express the idea that some entity physically does something which may be done to some other entity (Gerrot and Wignell, 1994: 55), the Material process covers the process of doing, the process of creating, the process of happening and abstract process.

This thesis discusses about the material process used in English-Indonesian subtitle of "13 Reasons Why" dialogue in Jay Asher movie, this film adapted by Brian Yorkey and showed in Netflix, and the two main characters of this film, Dylan Minnette and Katherine Langford, received the Golden Globe Award nominations for Best Actress in the Drama Series. Overall, this film quality is good and receive positive review from critics and showed worldwide in Netflix.

The writer would like to give more information to the readers about the material process and how it applied in Jay Asher movie. The writer used Halliday (1994) as the main theory. According to Halliday (1994) process in experiential function divided into six types, one of that is material process. This thesis focused on material process and how it is applied in the dialogue of this film. Throughout this thesis there will be known material process used in the dialogue and provide information

about it. The writer finds the material process of "13 Reasons Why" dialogue in Jay Asher movie download the transcript from [www.transcript.fandom.com](http://www.transcript.fandom.com).

## **METHODS**

This article used a descriptive qualitative research method. Shank (2002) defines qualitative research as "a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning". Systematically means "planned, ordered and public", and was also agreed by members of the qualitative research community. While empirically means that this type of inquiry is grounded in the world of experience. Inquiry approach says researchers try to understand how others make sense of their experience. Denzin and Lincoln (2000) claim that qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach: "This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them". Qualitative research is defined as a research method that focuses on obtaining data through open-ended and conversational communication. This method is not only about "what" people think but also "why" they think so.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Findings**

This chapter presents the result of the research including the analysis of the data which are taken from 13 Reasons Why script of English subtitle of Christopher Robin movie. The data were analyzed based on the translation methods which is based on M.A.K Halliday's theory that focused on Material Process emphasize, namely: process of doing, process of creating, process of happening and abstract process. The data of this research were of scripts of 13 Reasons Why comprise 965 dialogues that contains the characteristics of Material Process that quoted from the transcript, they are: 888 utterances for Process of Doing, 50 utterances for Process of Creating, 21 utterances for Process of Happening, and 6 utterances for Abstract Process (the data of this research can be seen in the appendix).

**Discussion**

**Material Process in 13 Reasons Why Transcript**

A. Process of Doing

For instance:

I	Will	Kill	You
Actor	Modal	Material	Goal

Based on the data above, for this case it can be see that in the sentence contains of the Process of Doing type of

Material Process. Those data above focused on the process of doing, where the actor does something to the goal, and the thing that the actor did is called Process/Material Process. From the sentence example, can be seen that, *I* is the actor, *Kill* is the process, and *You* is the goal.

You	Always	Stand and fidget
Actor	Circumstances	Material

Based on the data above, it contains Process of Doing. It is because the actor does something on himself (no goal/second subject mentioned). This process also could happen if the sentence only has one participant: that is the actor only, no goal, but it replaced by circumstance.

Helping	A friend	With homework
Material	Goal	Circumstance

Based on the data above, it contains Process of Doing. Although the subject/actor is not mentioned in the sentence, but by the meaning it still means that there is helping someone (A friend) in doing the homework, so it's also considered as an actor.

We're	Walking	In the same direction
Actor	Goal	Circumstance

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the

form of Process of Doing that is signed by "walking". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

I'm	Going	To Monet's	For a hot chocolate
Actor	Material	Goals	Circumstance

Based on the data above, it contained Process of Doing in the text, because it can be seen from the text "going" that is considered as material process. Those data above focused on the form of Process of Doing by putting the Actor, Material, Goal, and adding the Circumstance to make the sentence more complete.

We're	Always	Moving
Actor	Circumstances	Material

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. It is because the actors do something on their self (no goal/second subject mentioned). This process also could happen if the sentence only has one participant: that is the actor only, no goal, but it replaced by circumstance.

Mr. Porter	Pulled	Him	In	Yesterday
ACT	M	G	Cir	Circumstances

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the form of Process of Doing that is signed

by "pulled". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

He	Walked out	Of Porter's office
Actor	Materials	Circumstances

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. It is because the actor does something on himself (no goal/second subject mentioned). This process also could happen if the sentence only has one participant: that is the actor only, no goal, but it replaced by circumstance.

He's	Checking	You	Out
Actor	Material	Goal	Circumstance

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the form of Process of Doing that is signed by "checking". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

We	Lifted	Our mugs
Actor	Material	Goal

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the form of Process of Doing that is signed by "lifted". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of

Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

Cops	Walking around	Doing their job
Actor	Material	Goal

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the form of Process of Doing that is signed by "walking". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

She	Walks up	To the door
Actor	Material	Goal

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the form of Process of Doing that is signed by "walks". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

She	Leaves	This box
Actor	Material	Goal

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the form of Process of Doing that is signed by "leaves". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

I	Speed	To her house
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Actor	Material	Goal
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Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the form of Process of Doing that is signed by "speed" which has the same meaning as "run, move, or go". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

I	Run	Inside
Actor	Material	Goal

Based on the data above, it applied Process of Doing in the texts. Because the form is considered as the form of Process of Doing that is signed by "run". This example is accurate because it contained the terms of Process of Doing (actor, material, goal/circumstance).

### B. Process of Creating

For instance:

Make	Me	A plate	For later
Material	Goal	Goal	Circumstance

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "make" that means the actor is creating something. Although in the sentence there is no subject that is used as the actor, but by the full meaning, the meaning of the example is that there is making/preparing a plate/meal for someone, in this sentence, it is signed by the word "me".

My mom's	Making	Pork chops
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Actor	Material	Goal
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Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "making" that means the actor is creating something. This refer to the process of creating and the goal is brought about as the result of creating. In this sentence, "my mom" as the actor, "making" as the material/process of creating, "pork chops" is the result of creating.

Hannah's	Doing	Her homework
Actor	Material	Goal

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "doing" that means the actor is creating something. In the Process of Creating, the keyword doesn't always "make", it also could be "doing, creating, working, managing, etc." if the example is still means that the person is making something, and that thing has a result. In this sentence "doing" is the process of the making and "homework" is the result.

Make	Note
Material	Goal

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "make" that means the actor is creating

something. Although in the sentence there is no subject that is used as the actor, but by the full meaning, the meaning of the example is that there is making/preparing something, in this sentence, it is signed by the word "note".

I	Haven't made	Your lunch	Yet
Actor	Material	Goal	Circumstance

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "made" that means the actor is creating something. This refer to the process of creating and the goal is brought about as the result of creating. In this sentence, "I" as the actor, "made" as the material/process of creating, "lunch" is the result of creating, it also has circumstance to make the sentence more complete.

I	Wrote	A letter
Actor	Material	Goal

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "wrote" that means the actor is creating something. In the Process of Creating, the keyword doesn't always "make", it also could be "doing, creating, working, managing, etc." if the example is still means that the person is making something, and that thing has a result.



In this sentence "wrote" is the process of the making and "letter" is the result.

We're	Managing
Actor	Material

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "managing" that means the actor is creating something. In the Process of Creating, the keyword doesn't always "make", it also could be "doing, creating, working, managing, etc." if the example is still means that the person is making something, and that thing has a result. This kind of sentence could also be considered as Process of Creating although the goal is not written directly, but by the meaning, can be understood that the actor is managing something.

Eventually start	Making	Tapes
Circumstance	Material	Goal

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "making" that means the actor is creating something. Although in the sentence there is no subject that is used as the actor, but by the full meaning, the meaning of the example is that there is making/preparing something, in this sentence, it is signed by the word "tapes".

She	Made	All that
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		stuff up
Actor	Material	Goal

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "made" that means the actor is creating something. This refer to the process of creating and the goal is brought about as the result of creating. In this sentence, "she" as the actor, "made" as the material/process of creating, "stuff" is the result of creating.

I	Built	This magazin e	Out of nothing
Acto r	Materia l	Goal	Circumstanc e

Based on the example, it considered as a Process of Creating, because it signed by the word "built" that means the actor is creating something. In the Process of Creating, the keyword doesn't always "make", it also could be "doing, building, creating, working, managing, etc." if the example is still means that the person is making something, and that thing has a result. In this sentence, "built" is the Process of Creating, and the result of the creating is signed by "magazine".

### C. Process of Happening

For instance:

We	Kissed
Actor	Material/Goal

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This occurs as the result of the goal in undergoing what the actor has done to it. Although the Goal is not written directly, but by the meaning can be known that the actor is done something to the goal. In the sentence, there is the word "we" where we all know that "we" is stands for two people or more, so because the Goal is not written directly, it means the word "we" symbolize two people, the actor, and the goal.

And then,	He	Slips
Circumstance	Actor	Material

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens on the Actor. The Goal could also be replaced by Circumstance just like what written on the sentence. So, from the sentence can be seen that "he" is the actor, "slips" as the Process of Happening, and the Goal is replaced by Circumstance that marked by the word "and then".

The camera	Went	Black
Actor	Material	Goal

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens on the Actor. So, from the sentence can be seen that "the camera" is the actor,

"went" as the Process of Happening, and the Goal is marked with "Goal".

The accident	Happened	At the same intersection
Goal	Material	Circumstance

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens on the Actor. The Goal could also be replaced by Circumstance just like what written on the sentence. So, from the sentence can be seen that "the accident" is the actor, "happened" as the Process of Happening, and the Goal is replaced by Circumstance that marked by the word "at the same intersection".

I	Was drunk
Actor	Material

This sentence could also be considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens on the Actor. In Process of Happening, the goal shouldn't always write if the sentence is containing the Process of Happening. So, from the sentence can be seen that "I" is the actor, "drunk" as the Process of Happening.

She	Took	Her own life
Actor	Material	Goal

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens to the goal after the actor did something to it. In this sentence, "she" is the actor,

“took” is the process of happening, and “life” is the goal.

The tape	Blows up	The world
Actor	Material	Goal

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens to the goal causing by the actor. In this sentence, “the tape” is the actor, “blows up” is the process of happening, and “world” is the goal.

And she	Died	Alone
Actor	Material	Circumstance

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens on the Actor. The Goal could also be replaced by Circumstance just like what written on the sentence. So, from the sentence can be seen that “she” is the actor, “died” as the Process of Happening, and the Goal is replaced by Circumstance that marked by the word “alone”.

We	Stopped	Being friends
Actor	Material	Circumstance

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens on the Actor. The Goal could also be replaced by Circumstance just like what written on the sentence. So, from the sentence can be seen that “we” is the actor, “stopped” as the Process of Happening,

and the Goal is replaced by Circumstance that marked by the word “being friends.”

The truth	Land	On us
Actor	Material	Goal

This sentence is considered as Process of Happening. This sentence refers to something that happens to the goal causing by the actor. In this sentence, “the truth” is the actor, “land” is the process of happening, and “on us” is the goal.

#### D. Abstract Process

For instance:

Justin	Broke	My heart
Actor	Material	Goal

Material process can be an abstract process. It is unnecessarily concrete but still treated grammatically as the type of actions. In an abstract process, the process that happens at the goal is not done physically. It can be said that the abstract process is a figure of speech and it’s not really happening like what is written on the sentence. In simple words, the actions can’t be seen by eyes. The sentence above is considered as Abstract Process, where “broke my heart” doesn’t really mean that the actor broke the “heart” (human organs), but it means the actor “broke the feelings.” “Justin” marked the actor, “broke” marked the abstract process, and “my heart” marked the goal.

Alex, Tyler, Courtney, Marcus	Broke	My reputation
Actor	Material	Goal

This sentence also considered as Abstract Process. Material process can be an abstract process. It is unnecessarily concrete but still treated grammatically as the type of actions. In this sentence, "Alex, Tyler, Courtney, Marcus" as the actor, "broke" as the process, and "my reputation" as the goal.

Zach and Ryan	Broke	My spirit
Actor	Material	Goal

This sentence also considered as Abstract Process. Material process can be an abstract process. It is unnecessarily concrete but still treated grammatically as the type of actions. In this sentence, "Zach and Ryan" as the actor, "broke" as the process, and "my spirit" as the goal.

Bryce Walker	Broke	My soul
Actor	Material	Goal

This sentence also considered as Abstract Process. Material process can be an abstract process. It is unnecessarily concrete but still treated grammatically as the type of actions. In this sentence, "Bryce Walker" as the actor, "broke" as the process, and "my soul" as the goal.

You	Really hurt	My feelings
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Actor	Material	Goal
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This sentence also considered as Abstract Process. Material process can be an abstract process. It is unnecessarily concrete but still treated grammatically as the type of actions. In this sentence, "You" as the actor, "hurt" as the process, and "my feelings" as the goal.

### ***The Most Dominant Material Process in 13 Reasons Why Season 1 Transcript***

The data of this research were the script of 13 Reasons Why Episode 1 comprise 324 dialogues that quoted from 13 Reasons Why transcript, they are:

Table 3. Table of The Most Dominant Material Process

TYPE OF PROCESS	PERCENTAGE
Process of Doing	76,23%
Process of Creating	15,43%
Process of Happening	6,48%
Abstract Process	1,85%

So, the most dominant type of Material Process applied in 13 Reasons Why transcript is Process of Doing (247 utterances with percentage 76,23%).

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Material Process is a process of doing or happening , and the Actor is the key participant. You can prove a Material Process with "what did the

Actor do?" or "what happened?". Material Process simply defined as an activity that is done physically (part of our body is moving) and usually this activity has two subjects, the does (Actor) and the recipient (Goal), but sometimes the recipient could also be replaced by another element called Circumstances.

After analyzing and classifying about Material Process, the writer found some types of Material Process in Jay Asher Film. The types of Material Process according to Halliday can be divided into four, they are: Process of Doing, Process of Creating, Process of Happening and Abstract Process.

In this research the writer focused on the types of Material Process in 13 Reasons Why transcript film by Jay Asher, namely: Process of Doing (247 utterances or 76,23%), Process of Creating (50 utterances or 15,43%), Process of Happening (21 utterances or 6,48%), and Abstract Process (6 utterances or 1,85%).

The most dominant type of Material Process applied in 13 Reasons Why transcript is Process of Doing (247 utterances with percentage 76,23%).

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