

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES AND RELATIONAL DYNAMICS IN SUNDANESE: AN SFL PERSPECTIVE

Struktur Gramatikal dan Dinamika Relasional dalam Bahasa Sunda: Perspektif Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan mengidentifikasi berbagai jenis proses relasional yang terdapat dalam bahasa Sunda. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan perspektif Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional, dengan fokus khusus pada sistem transitivitas dalam struktur bahasa Sunda. Adapun metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini bersumber majalah Mangle. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengklasifikasikan klausa-klausa ke dalam proses relasional atributif dan identifikatif berdasarkan perspektif sistem transitivitas dalam Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa teks-teks dalam majalah Mangle berbahasa Sunda mengandung proses relasional khas bahasa Sunda. Jenis proses relasional yang ditemukan adalah proses relasional atributif dan proses relasional identifikatif. Masing-masing dari kedua jenis proses relasional tersebut selanjutnya terbagi lagi menjadi tipe-tipe yang lebih spesifik, seperti intensive, possessive, dan circumstantial.

Kata kunci: linguistik fungsional sistemik, proses relasional, bahasa Sunda

Abstract

This study aims to describe and identify various types of relational processes found in Sundanese. The analysis is conducted using the perspective of Functional Systemic Linguistics, with a special focus on the transitivity system in the Sundanese language structure. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive approach. The data collection technique in this research is sourced from Mangle magazine. The data analysis technique involves classifying the clauses into attributive and identifying relational processes based on the transitivity system in Functional Systemic Linguistics. The results show that the texts in the Sundanese-language Mangle magazine contain typical Sundanese relational processes. The types of relational processes found are attributive and identifying relational processes. Each of these types is further divided into more specific categories: intensive, possessive, and circumstantial.

Keywords: systemic functional linguistics, relational process, Sundanese language

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INTRODUCTION

The field of linguistics has witnessed the incorporation of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in applied research. This approach has been applied in diverse fields, such as educational linguistics, critical discourse analysis, forensic linguistics, and language typology. SFL has significantly evolved. Martin (2016) highlighted Halliday's classification and description of

grammar in 1961. Coffin, Donohue, & North (2013) also examined the shift from formalism to Systemic Functional Linguistics in English language learning. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) constructed an English grammar from the perspective of SFL. In other linguistics branches like discourse and forensic linguistics, SFL has been extensively studied in English, including research by Lian & Jiang (2014) on translating English-Chinese legislative discourse modality systems using SFL. Nu My Nhat & Thi My Hao (2021) investigated abstract writing in English through the lens of Functional Systemic Linguistics. Banegas (2021) discovered that teaching English to students initially presented challenges but had a positive impact. Lastly, Caffarel et al. (2004) initiated a typology of several countries through a systemic functional linguistics approach.

The Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach is gaining traction in language education in Indonesia. Multiple studies have demonstrated its effectiveness, revealing student and teacher literacy improvements. A study by Emilia & Martin (2023) highlighted that integrating SFL can lead to enhanced literacy among students and teachers. Furthermore, Zein, Silvana, and Nurlela (2023) concluded that identifying theme types and patterns can significantly enhance the quality of research article introductions. SFL provides a great alternative to language learning and emphasises meaning and social context. The SFL perspective can also be utilised in developing teaching materials that meet learners' communicative needs. Still, SFL can influence several styles of education, especially in language education in Indonesia. The SFL approach in Indonesia is increasingly being carried out in education and non-education. Syarifah and Gunawan (2015) found that scaffolding learning thrives, especially in Genre-based teaching and SFG. Emilia and Martin (2023) found that SFL integration can improve the literacy of students and teachers. In research on learning to write, Zein, Sinar, Nurlela, and Lubis (2023) concluded that theme types and patterns contribute to the preparation of quality research article introductions.

SFL has also begun to be utilized in describing regional languages in Indonesia. The researchers will present initial studies outlining the languages of the archipelago other than Sundanese using an SFL-based approach. For instance, Patrianto (2009) discusses the transitivity processes in the Madurese language, while Poerwadi (2010) analyzed folklore texts using an SFL approach. Ngongo (2016) also examined Papuan language folklore with an SFL approach. Furthermore, Ayomi (2018) conducted an analysis of relational processes in Indonesia, while Afrianto (2019) sought to compare the transitivity of the Lampung language and English based on the SFL framework. Additionally, Afrianto (2022) delved into the examination of the Zero relational process in the Lampung language using the Transitivity approach within SFL.

Moreover, there has been a growing interest in the analysis of Sundanese clauses based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), although the volume of work in this area is limited. Sujatna (2012) conducted a study on Sundanese that focused on examining the transitivity subsystem, specifically mental processes. The study identified four sub-types of mental processes: cognitive, feeling, affection, and desideration. Bangga (2018) took the initial step in elucidating the transitivity process of Sundanese using SFL, thereby making a positive typological contribution to the Austronesian language family. The material process plays a significant role in this study and offers a platform for further research in a similar vein. Bangga's work enhances our understanding of Austronesian language typology. The analysis emphasizes the pivotal role of material clauses in Sundanese narrative texts, providing detailed distinctions between middle and

practical clauses, as well as a systematic approach to voice differences. This foundational description is valuable for an in-depth examination of Sundanese grammar, as well as for genre-based language learning. Furthermore, Bangga & Doran (2021) shed light on the central role of Sundanese clauses, highlighting a range of material processes within the network, including middle, effective, operative, and receptive processes. Additionally, Bangga underscores the existence of benefactive material processes. Doran & Bangga (2022) have also undertaken a study on the nominalization process of Sundanese based on SFL, laying the groundwork for accurately situating participants in the transitivity process within Sundanese clauses. Previous studies on transitivity systems have laid some groundwork in this area.

According to Emilia (2014), SFL views language as a resource for creating meaning in the context of interpersonal and cultural interactions. Rahmatunisa (2017) stresses that SFL involves deliberate language choices that collectively form a structured meaning system rather than being arbitrary. In SFL, the concept of Metafunction is critical. As Wiratno (2018) explained, Metafunction refers to meaning constructed through three primary language functions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Furthermore, metafunctions are concerned with how language functions within social contexts to organize usage (Bangga & Lukmana, 2019). The ideational function is one of the metafunctions that employ language to convey experiences. The ideational Metafunction pertains to using language to describe the world (Eggins, 2004); (Thompson, 2014).

Metafunctions are intricately employed at various levels of grammar. The transitivity system conveys the experiential metafunction, encompassing diverse material, verbal, mental, behavioural, relational, and existential processes. Material processes emphasize the active nature of 'doing' through material verbs, while verbal processes delve into the complex mechanisms of speech acts. For the research objectives, particular attention is paid to the experiential function, which includes six processes. The material processes involving energetic action highlight how language is used to carry out specific actions. Meanwhile, the verbal processes explore the intricacies of verbal interactions, revealing the communication strategies employed by language users. The study delves into the Sundanese language's grammatical and semantic intricacies within the Systemic Functional Linguistics framework, examining the intricate process of meaning construction. The findings indicate that through meticulous analysis and theoretical involvement, this research can significantly contribute to the current discourse within the field of linguistic inquiry.

In the current research context, the goal is to comprehensively analyse one of the critical processes within the transitivity system, specifically focusing on the metafunctions. The relational process is a fundamental aspect that involves identifying participants' quality, properties, and relationships. It is important to note that the relationship consists of three primary processes: attributive, identifying, and possessive. Martin, Doran & Fiugeredo (2019) untangle clear the concept how to describe the phenomenon. In this section, the researchers delve deeply into the investigation of the relationship process to gain a better understanding of it. The relationship processes serve as carriers and attributes, helping to identify the properties associated with a person's qualification or subclass. Notably, Gerot & Wignell (1994), sees that the carrier and attributive are linked using a conjunctive verb, such as "is," "am," or "are." Again, it is essential to rec-

ognise that the carrier and attributes must be balanced at the structural level due to the unbalanced nature of the two participants.

METODE

The researchers employed a qualitative approach utilizing descriptive methods to analyze relational process clauses in the Sundanese language. The specific data was gathered from the rubric 'Lawang Saketeng' found in the 2019 edition of Mangle Magazine. By utilizing this descriptive qualitative approach, the researchers aimed to comprehensively describe the Sundanese clauses and attain a deeper understanding of the clauses' lexicogrammatics and functional aspects through the lens of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). SFL was chosen as a framework to identify and describe the relational process and its subtypes within the Sundanese clauses.

To collect the data, the researchers first selected representative magazines and then specifically chose Mangle Magazine due to its consistent use of the Sundanese language. Subsequently, the text data from the 'Lawang Saketeng' rubric was carefully collected and verified for readability and condition. The researchers then systematically extracted the clauses containing relational processes and documented them. The researchers ensured the data's validity; native Sundanese speakers were consulted, and a Sundanese dictionary was referenced.

The research was conducted in several distinct stages, taking considerable time. The time estimated included sourcing data from magazines (1 month), data collection (1 month), analysis of Sundanese clauses (2 months), data validation (15 days), and writing (2 months). Throughout the comprehensive research process, the researchers meticulously adhered to appropriate steps to get the accuracy and reliability of the collected and analysed data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Analysis Relational Process Attributive

This research uses a qualitative approach to analyse Sundanese clause texts from the 2019 Mangle Magazine edition. The chosen method aims to describe the clauses from the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) point of view, focusing on the transitivity system relational process. The researchers aim to describe Sundanese clauses containing the relational form, utilizing Thompson's theory (2014) as an analytical framework. By adopting Thompson's theory, the researchers can effectively analyse the clauses, emphasizing the process, main participants, additional participants, and other relevant elements present in the clauses.

Furthermore, the study delves into the relational concept, as proposed by Thompson (2004), wherein there are two participants in the relational process: Carrier and Attribute. The sub-types of the relational process are further categorized into three: intensive, extensive, and possessive. An attribute can follow the form of a Carrier, and these two participants hold equal weight in the clause. Detailed findings and analysis are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. which focuses on the Attributive Relational Process.

Participant: Carrier	Transitivity:process:relational attributive:intensive	Participant: Attribute	Participant: carrier	Transitivity:process:relational Attributive:intensive	Participant:Attribute
<i>Para mitra</i>	<i>Butuh</i>	<i>ku bacaan basa Sunda</i>	<i>moga we, Manglé the</i>	<i>Jadi</i>	<i>salahsahiji bacaan pilihan para mitra</i>
<i>Readers</i>	<i>Need</i>	<i>Sundanese- language reading</i>	<i>Hopefully, The Man- gle</i>	<i>become</i>	<i>One of the reading choices for the readers.</i>

In Thompson's (2014) analysis, Table 1 illustrates two clauses with a Participant representation pattern. In this pattern, the Carrier plays a primary role in the relational process, describing an entity or individual with a particular attribute. The Carrier represents the participant attribute. The table analysis reveals that the noun groups "Para mitra" or "Readers" are the main participants in both clauses. The Carrier participants still need to fill the Attribute position as they already have their respective roles and capacities. The first sentence in Table 1 uses the active form with the verb "need".

This analysis demonstrates that relational processes convey grammatical relationships and reflect the social and cultural relationships present in Sundanese society. This emphasizes the significance of Sundanese literature in preserving and stimulating cultural identity and its role as a tool for educating and inspiring Sundanese society.

Table 2. Relational Process Attributive Intensive

-	Participant: carrier		Circumstan of location		Transitivity:process:relational attributive:intensive			Participant: Attribute	Circumstant of Cause	Transitivity :process:relational attributive: intensive	Participant: attribute
<i>Atuh,</i>	<i>ku cara kitu</i>		<i>dina</i>	<i>silatu-rahmi</i>	<i>Sakalian</i>	<i>milu</i>	<i>nguatan</i>	<i>duduluran sunda</i>	<i>lantaran</i>	<i>Kabengkeut</i>	<i>rasa budaya</i>
<i>Ouch</i>	<i>With manner</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>In gathering</i>		<i>Once</i>	<i>participated</i>	<i>strengthens</i>	Brotherhood	caused	Binds	a shared sense of culture

Table 2 shows that there are several clauses. The main participant in the main clause is Carrier *ku cara kitu* (with that manner) affecting the Attribute *duduluran* (brotherhood). The relational process is an attributive intensive relational process *sakalian milu nguatan* (once participated strengths). In this process, the attributive intensive is not directly affected but is only a medium. The process is characterized by the copulative *milu* and the verb *nguatan*. This is the distinguishing feature between Attributive and relational processes.

The direct impact of the Participant carrier in the clause is the participant Attribute *duduluran* (brotherhood). In the clause, there is the presence of another participant, namely the circumstance of location *dina* event gathering (in gathering). However, there is something unique: it turns out that the circumstance of cause can be present to influence the participant attribute through the relational process of attributive intensive. For better clarity, one can refer to the works of Thompson (2014) or Eggins (2004).

Table 3. Relational Process Attributive Possessive

Participant: Carrier				Transitivity: relational: possessive	process: Attributive:	Participant: Attribute
<i>Da,</i>	<i>saperti</i>	<i>umumna</i>	<i>media masa,</i>	<i>Ngabogaan</i>		<i>tanggungjawab sosial keur masarakatna.</i>
	<i>Mangle ge</i>					
Like	most mass media Mangle also			Has		a social responsibility toward its community

The analysis of the transitivity system presented in the Table 3 reveals that the type of relational process occurring is an Attributive Possessive process. In this process, the key linguistic element is the verb *ngabogaan*, which carries a possessive meaning, indicating a relationship of ownership or belonging between the participants. Particularly, the Participant Attribute, which represents the entity that is possessed or owned, is shown to be directly affected or impacted by the Participant Carrier, which is the possessor or owner. Importantly, both the Carrier and Attribute participants in this Sundanese clause are realized through the use of noun phrases.

Process Relational Identifying Possessive

Relational process Identifying have two participants: tokens and values. Reserchers have segmentize the process. These stages may include identifying the relevant tokens (*nu padumukna*) and values (*jeung duduluran*), analyzing their relationships, and determining how they contribute to the overall understanding of the process. By breaking down the process into these stages, researchers can more effectively analyze and interpret the relational data, leading to more accurate and insightful conclusions.

The researchers examined how two entities are related to each other by identifying the process of the relationship. It is necessary to apply the views of the SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) to scrutinize this situation. The researchers included two analyses in this section because they are interconnected. The data were analyzed in the following way.

Table 4. Relational Process Identifying

	Circumstant: Location	Participant: Token	Transitivity:process: relational:identifying: possessive	Value
<i>Komo deui</i>	<i>dipalemburan</i>	<i>nu padumukna</i>	<i>patula-patali</i>	<i>jeung duduluran mah</i>
<i>Whats matter,</i>	<i>in village</i>	<i>Clears</i>	<i>Connects</i>	<i>with relative.</i>

In the Table 4, there is identifying entities in a sentence which is influenced by the relationship between different entities. This process involves recognizing two types of entities: participants token and value. Participants are called "*nu padumukna*," while Value is called "*jeung dudularanmah*." The transitivity of relational identifying possessive is established between these two entities, which helps to establish their relationship. It is important to note that the identification process is only sometimes straightforward and can be influenced by the surrounding circumstances. These circumstances can be inserted before the participant token to give a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the entities. One thing, the participant token refers to visible but value refers to abstract.

The researchers thoroughly examined occurrences within the relational identification process framework, specifically focusing on the context of the possessive position. Their analysis aim to shed light on how individuals establish and maintain possessive connections within relationships.

Table 5. Relational Process Identifying Possesissive

Circumstance: Causes	Participant: Token	Transitivity:process: Relational:identifying: Possessive	Participant: Value
<i>Da</i>	<i>di sawalatara tempat mah</i>	<i>sok aya,</i>	<i>rupa-rupa kagiatan saperti pertandingan olah raga, maen bal, voli jeung sajabana."</i>
<i>Eh</i>	<i>In some places</i>	<i>There is,</i>	various types of activities such as sports competitions, ball games, volleyball and so forth in certain locations

The data presented in Table 5 reveals an interesting pattern where certain events occur in the initial clauses before the token participant. This highlights the significance of relational patterns that can connect different processes within an internal relational process. Participants play a crucial role in the relational process by indicating information such as location, time, and cause. Moreover, the study shows that participants in certain situations also act as causative participants, thus suggesting the possibility of a causal relationship between different events. Overall, the findings suggest a complex interplay of relational patterns and participants in shaping the structure of the internal relational process.

CONCLUSION

This research has attempted to identify and describe the different types of relational processes found in Sundanese, analysed using a Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspective that focuses on transitivity systems. Based on the data collected from Mangle magazine, it was found that Sundanese texts in the magazine contain distinctive relational processes. The types of relational processes found include attributive relational processes and identifying relational processes. Each of these types is further divided into more specific categories, which include intensive, possessive, and circumstantial. The result indicates the complexity and richness of Sundanese language structure, as well as the essential contribute of SFL in understanding and describing language meaning through relational processes. This research provides valuable insights for descriptive and theoretical linguistic studies, as well as for further understanding of Sundanese.

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