

**PROCESS AND CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE KATY PERRY'S SONGS
LYRICS**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

By :

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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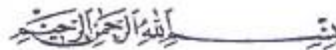


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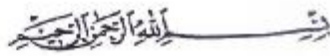
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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
2/10 /2	Kursi 1-3	
12/10 /3	Data -> songs -> lyrics	
12/10 /3	Clary Data	
19/10 /3	Analys Data	
20/10 /3	Category Data	
24/10 /3	Research final	
24/10 /3	abstract, conclusion & suggestion	
27/10 /3	all	

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ABSTRACT

Indah, Pratiwi. 1402050047. "Process and Circumstances in The Katy Perry's Songs Lyrics". Skripsi. English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan 2018.

This study deals with Process and Circumstances in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics. The objectives of the study are to describe the types of Process and Circumstances, to find the dominant type of Process and Circumstances. The source of data for this research was taken from Katy Perry's songs lyrics. The research design of this study was qualitative research. The technique of data collection was collecting the lyrics, reading the lyrics, marking the lyrics, identifying the lyrics and classifying types of process and circumstance of Katy Perry's songs that has relation with the problem discussed. The researcher was applied the theory of Miles & Huberman to analyzed this study. They were data reduction, data display and drawing and verifying conclusions. The result show that the types process in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics found that: material was 19 (19%), mental was 30 (30%), relational was 45 (45%), verbal 3 (3%), behavioural was 2 (2%), existential was 1 (1%) and the types of Circumstances were found that: location was 13 (50%) and manner was 11 (42,31%), cause was 2 (7,69%). The dominant type of process was relational and the dominant type of circumstances was location that occur in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics.

Keyword : Transitivity, Process and Circumstance, lyrics of song and Katy Perry

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The researcher realized that her study was still far from being perfect. So, the researcher expected suggestions and comments from all readers or other researcher who want to learn about this study. May Allah SWT the most almighty always bless all of us.

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Medan, Mei 2018

The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Song is the most common thing in people daily life because song can give various impacts to the listener. In a song, we can find lyrics. According to free online dictionary lyric means artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner. It can be concluded that lyrics is one of literary works, which complete and beautify the song and makes the listener more interested in hearing it.

The essence the lyrics of the song is a poem, which is the result of human creativity that is realized through the composition of the word is a meaning. Lyrics function of the song is a means of information and education for the country and community (Sutikno, Wikipedia). As a means of information, song lyrics can bring the voice of government, government institutions, and institutions community. As a means of education, the lyrics of a song can educate a person personally so as to influence the attitude change as social members. With good presentation, song lyrics can be the finest means to touch one's feelings.

Lyrics of song contain of expression from someone that use as a tool to communicate with each other. Lyrics also have meaning that we can share to each other. Sometimes, it is hard to understand intended meaning. To understand more, we need to consider an element of functional grammar which is known as metafunctions. Metafunctions divides meaning into three kinds which are namely

ideational, relational, and textual. From these kinds of meaning, the writer takes her interest in ideational and relational meaning in order to conduct the research. The writer thinks that it is important to learn both ideational and relational meaning. Through ideational meaning, we can understand intended meaning by revealing experiences, involved participants, and surrounding circumstances contained in a clause. Ideational meaning is construed by applying a grammatical tool, namely transitivity system.

Halliday said that (1994:106) Transitivity itself consist of 'goings-on', happenings, doing, sensing, meaning, being and becoming. All these going-on could be stated out in the grammars in terms of clause as the realization. As we have known that transitivity is construe or represent experience and it will be seen in a clause. This is because a clause is represented and considered as a unit of experience, which is constituted by three elements namely process, participant, and circumstance. It plays a central role, because it embodies a general priciples for modeling experience. Process deals with activity done is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Participant is things or things invloved in process which is equivalent to pronoun. Circumstances indicated situation or surrounding in which the process occurs.

Circumstance as a part in a clause is very important in the sentence. Circumstance is equivalent with adverb appropriate using in traditional grammar, they are adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of frequency, adverb of manner, adverb of degree, and adverb of affirmation. Circumstance is systematic language functional grammar, it is particularly helpful for explaining how language is

selected and organize in particular ways particular socio culture purpose. Exactly we say that circumstance is concern to the development of sentence. We can find circumstance in language that used to describe experience. Meanwhile circumstance is important to known by the readers of particulate language such as English that the readers comprehend the content of what they have read.

In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing the process and circumstances found in song lyrics because the singer communicates to the society by expressing her ideas and feelings through the songs. The song's lyrics that will be analyzed is Katy Perry's song. The researcher interest to analyzed Katy Parry song because in the Previously there were other researcher who examined about process and circumstances, there are is Mehwish Zahoor and Fauziah Janjua. They analyze The Character Construction in Tributive Songs: Transitivity Analysis of The Song "I Am Malala". The results of the study revealed the scope of transitivity analysis in yielding a better understanding of the construction of character in "tributive song" composed to pay tribute to important public figures.

There are many international singer in the world and one of them is Katy Perry. Katheryn Elizabeth Hudson (born October 25, 1984), known professionally as **Katy Perry**, is an American singer and songwriter. After singing in church during her childhood, she pursued a career in gospel music as a teenager. Perry signed with Red Hill Records and released her debut studio album *Katy Hudson* under her birth name in 2001, which was commercially unsuccessful. She moved to Los Angeles the following year to venture into secular music after Red Hill ceased operations and she subsequently began working with producers Glen

Ballard, Dr. Luke, and Max Martin. After adopting the stage name Katy Perry and being dropped by The Island Def Jam Music Group and Columbia Records, she signed a recording contract with Capitol Records in April 2007.

Katy Perry has written a lot of songs and Perry has received many awards, including four Guinness World Records, five American Music Awards, a Brit Award, and a Juno Award, and has been included in the annual *Forbes* lists of highest earning women in music from 2011–2017. Her estimated net worth as of 2016 is \$125 million. She is one of the best-selling music artists of all time, having sold 100 million records globally throughout her career. In film, she released an autobiographical documentary titled *Katy Perry: Part of Me* in 2012, and voiced Smurfette in the 2011 film [The Smurfs](#) and [its sequel](#) in 2013.

Based on explanation above, the researcher hope this research can be useful to each other and the researcher wants to improve my knowledge about Process and Circumstances because it is important to learn and hopefully this study will be useful for the reader.

B. Identification of the Problems

This study is identified as being related to the following aspects.

1. The students fell confuse when they read and heard text of the lyrics that consist process and circumstances.
2. The students has difficulty to distinguish process and circumstances.
3. The students misunderstood process and circumstances.
4. The lyrics of song contained words that can be hardly understood.

C. The Scope and Limitation

Based on the problem above, the scope of this study is the use of process and circumstance in Katy Perry's songs lyrics, process has six types namely material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational and existential. circumstances has nine types namely extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle. The research will be limited to all the types of Process and Circumstances and to find the dominant type of them.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this study are formulated the following.

1. What types of Process and Circumstances are used in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics?
2. What type of Process and Circumstance is dominantly used in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are.

1. To describe the types of Process and Circumstances used in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics?
2. To derive the dominant Process and Circumstances used in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics?

F. The Significances of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be useful for:

Theoretically

1. In the study of a language there are many things that can be explore and analyze and one of them is functional Grammar. In connection with this one of the most important aspects in Functional Grammar especially in transitivity are process and circumstances.
2. This study can used as source of knowledge in analyzing the use of process and circumstances
3. This study has a very positive significance for those who would like to discuss about the use of process and circumstances

Practically

1. English teacher or lecturer, who want to take their teaching materials from the song to exercise their knowledge in the field of Process and Circumstance by reading and analyzing some lyrics as related to their subject.
2. English students, who are creative in trying to get as many sources of information analyzing in term of Process and Circumstance and,
3. Researchers, who want to do more in depth reseach on process and circumstance.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

A research may be based on the existing theories of certain field of science in this case, the theoretical framework is aimed at giving clear concepts to application of the study. To avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the reader some terms in this study are in the following.

1. Description of Discourse Analysis

Discourse is the study about a text. It is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and contexts in which it is used. It has to be found on the study of the system of the language. The main reason for the studying the system is to throw light on discourse, on what people say, write, listen to and read. We have to focus both the system and text. There are two form of text that is not strange to be known. They are written and spoken language.

Schiffrin (1994: 21) said that discourse is often defined in two ways. There are a particular unit of language (above the sentences) and a particular focus (on language use). These two definitions of discourse, we reflects the differences between formalist and functionalist.

- a. Formalist tends to regard language primarily as a mental phenomenon.
Functionalist tends to regard it primarily as a social phenomenon;
- b. Formalist tends to explain linguistic universal a deriving from a common genetic linguistic inheritance of human species. Functionalist tends to

explain them as deriving from the universality of the uses to which language is put in human society;

- c. Formalist is inclined to explain children's acquisition of language in terms of a built-in human capacity to learn language. Functionalist is inclined to explain it in terms of development of the children's communicative needs and abilities in society;
- d. Above all formalist studies language as an autonomous system whereas functionalist studies it in relation to its social function.

From the explanation above, we may conclude that between formalist and functionalist shows us that in social life or human life the definitions of discourse are really exist.

2. Functional Grammar

Functional grammar is a way of looking at grammar in terms of how grammar is used. In the field of linguistics. The main alternative to functional grammar is formal grammar, which is concerned with the ways in which our genes constraint the shape of our grammars and thus constraint what can and cannot be said. Martin (1997:1) said that the functional grammar isn't genetically oriented to neurophysiology in this way rather it focuses on the grammatical system. Saragih (2007:1) said that the notion of systemic functional grammar is interpreted as covering three related meanings, namely functional in terms of human needs, functional with reference to the use of language and functional in terms of linguistic constituent relations.

First, functional approach to the study of language is based on the principle that language is structured in response to needs of people as social beings. Language in use or text, which is everything that is said or written forms in context that is often referred to a social context. Language involves in line with human needs for language in their social settings. It can be said that the structure of language is motivated and determined by needs of society where the language is used. The needs of society to identify various kinds of food from rice result in numerous lexical items related to the food in Indonesian communities.

Second, human beings use language in order to fulfill three functions in their lives, which is known as metafunction, namely to represent, to exchange and organize experiences. Human beings use language to present the ideas in order to state something as what they are going to say. Language is used also human beings to exchange their ideas or information. This function seems to be more dynamic in its movement. Then, the third function of language is used to organize experience.

Third, functional in terms of linguistic constituent relations. Functional approach implies that each element or unit of language in any level is explained by reference to use its function in total linguistic system. In the sense, clause, phrases, words, etc are interpreted as functional with respect to the whole. In other words, a unit does something or functions in a bigger unit above it in which it is an element, and finally the function of each unit is eventually determined by the function of a language use.

The focus on the functional with reference to use of language is to describe and construe experiences is belongs to transitivity. Transitivity is related to the configurations of a process, participants and circumstances.

3. Transitivity

Transitivity is a system used to see realization of language as experience is seen in a clause. Transitivity represents the encoding of the experiential meaning: meaning about the world, about our experiences. Halliday (1994: 106) said that transitivity system construes the world of experiences into a manageable set of process types. The world experiences consist of 'goings-on'-happening, doing, sensing, meaning, and being becoming. All these goings-on are composed in process types that are typically expressed or realized by verbal group in the clause and it's the central component of the message from the experiential perspective. However, transitivity is being used in much broader sense. Thompson (1996:78) said that it refers a system for describing the whole clause, rather than just the verb and object. In other words, it is a coded unit of experience known as clause. It constitutes of three elements: process, participants and circumstances.

Transitivity is a system belongs to the experiential metafunction and is the overall grammatical resource for construing goings on. It construes flux of experience as quanta of change. Halliday (1994:106) said that the clause should be concerned and the experiential function as a way of represented patterns of experience. Language enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality. To make a sense of what goes on around and inside.

Transitivity is those grammatical features which are used systematically to express certain between the participant in a communicative situation and the actions, states or circumstances in which they are involved. The most powerful impression of experience is that consist of 'going on' happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being, becoming. All of these are sorted out in the grammar of the clause. These are represented as configuration experience of processes, participant, and circumstances. Saragih (2010:7) said that Process refers to activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Participants are persons or things, which are involved in as process. Circumstance indicates situation or surroundings in which the process occurs. The nation of circumstance is equivalent to adverbs in traditional terminology.

A process refers to an activity done which is equivalent to verb in traditional terminology. Participants are persons or things, which are involved in a process. A circumstance indicates situations or surroundings in which the process occurs. The nation of circumstance is equivalent to adverbs in traditional terminology. In the clause the girl bought a bag yesterday, bought is the process, both the girs and a bag are participants and yesterday is the circumstance.

The configuration of process in the clause is constructed behind the grammatical distinction of word classes into verbs, nouns, and the rest of the pattern that in some form is known as universal.

Table 2.1 Configuration of Process

configuration	process	Participants	Circumstance(s)
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realization	Verbal group	Nominal group	Adverbial group or prepositional phrase
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3.1 Process

Thompson (1996: 77) said that a process is typically realized or expressed by the presences of verbal group in the clause, which is the central elements of the message from the experiential perspective. In the case, a process deals with the activity done, which is equivalent to the verb in traditional structure.

Processes are realized by verbs. Traditionally, verbs have been defined as doing words. By definition, the term “process” refers to the “goings-on” in reality: doing, happening, being, liking, thinking, etc. Bloor and Bloor (1995-110) said that The process centers on that part of the clause that is realized by the verbal group. There are six types of process. A clause will construe experience into a small set of meaning. Which differs according to the process itself, and the nature of the participants involved in it.

Due to this a process as a verbal group which is a core of clause with the expression of doing, saying, sensing, behaving, being and meaning. The process itself is grouped into six types, namely material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral and existential process. Each process type is associated with its certain functional participants roles and any process type can have circumstantial elements in it.

Halliday (1994: 109) said that processes/functions and be subdivided into different types. There are six different processes/function that are:

1. Material Process

Material Process represents “happening or doing”. It typically involves two participants an *actor* who is the doer of the action and a *goal* towards whom the action is directed. Material process as mentioned in Nguyen (2012) are physical and concrete actions.

2. Mental Process

Mental process represent “perception, cognition and affection (feeling)”. It also involves two participants : a *senser* who carries out the process and *phenomenon* what is perceived, thought or felt by sensor.

3. Relational Process

Relational process reflect the relationship of “having” and “being” between the participants. They are further categorized into *attribute* and *identifying* relational processes. Attribute category takes two participants, a *carrier* and an *attribute*. The identifying category also involves two participants, termed as a *token* and a *value*.

4. Verbal Process

Verbal process represents the act of “saying”. It includes any form of exchange of meaning. Like “ The booklet tells you how to find a job” or “The clock says it is ten”. It also involves two participants. The one who speaks called the *Sayer* and the one who is address termed as the *Target*. What is said is labeled as *Verbiage* (ibid).

5. Behavioural Process

Behavioural process 'represent outer manifestations of inner working, the acting out of processes of consciousness and physiological states' (Halliday 1994). These processes represent psychological or physiological behavior and lie between the material and mental processes. They involve a single participants - the *Behaver*.

6. Existential Process

Existential process as the name implies, asserts that something exists. These process usually take the word *there* as a dummy subject. They also involve just one participant-the *Existent*, which refers to what exists (Mwinlaaru 2012).

A summary of the descriptions of process is shown in the table below:

Table 2.2 The Types of Process

Example of different process types adapted from Nguyen (2012)

Types	Examples (Participants <u>underline</u> ; Process in bold ; Circumstances in <i>italic</i>)
Material	<u>I</u> do my exercise <i>near</i> the lake.
Behavioural	<u>I</u> smile at them
Mental	<u>I</u> do not understand
Verbal	<u>They say</u> , I have acted crazy all my life
Relational	<u>I am</u> a kindly grandmother
Existential	Today there's <u>Cristianity</u> <i>in the south</i>

3.2 Participants

Participants in the processes typically come from the object realized as nominal groups. Thus the participants are determined or labeled according to the process types. Saragih (2006:9) said that in terms of valence, a power which binds one participant such as in *Ali slept* is called monovalent. Further, process that binds two and three participants such as shown in the clause *Ali hit the cat* and *Ali sent his son a letter* are respectively called bivalent and trivalent. A process may bind no participant at all such as in clause *it rained* attracts non participant is called avelent.

In the process types, actually, are fourteen participants in the processes and every process consists of different participants. Saragih (2006: 9) said that the participant is divided into one that does the activity (participant I) and one that the process is done to (participant II).

3.3 Circumstances

Bloor (1995: 126) said that circumstance is the name given (in the context of this dimension of analysis) to those element which carry a semantic load but are neither process (in the narrow sense) nor participant. In some respects, circumstances, as the name suggest, are more peripheral than participants, being concerned with such matter as the setting, temporal and physical, the manner in which the process is implemented, the people or other entities accompanying the process rather than directly engaged in it.

As the realization of transitivity, clause as unit of experience is constituted by three elements, namely process, participants, and circumstances.

Halliday (1994: 150) said that the notions of circumstance are construed from three perspectives. First it is concerned with the meaning, the expression circumstances associated with or attendant on the process, it refers also to the location of an event in time or space, its manner or its cause and these notions of when, where, how, and why, things happen provided the traditional explanation by linking the circumstances to the WH-forms that were adverbs rather than nouns. These ties to the second that circumstances map onto adjuncts, in other words, they haven't got the potential of becoming subjects, of taking over the modal responsibility for the clause as exchange. Third, the circumstances are typically expressed not as nominal groups but either adverbial group prepositional phrases.

There are nine main types of circumstances namely: extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter and angle.

1. Extent

Extent is expressed in term of some units of measurement, like *yards, laps, rounds, and years*. The interrogative forms for extent are *how far?*, *how long?* *How many?* *How many times?*. The typical structure is a nominal group with quantifier, either definite, e.g. five days, or indefinite, e.g. *many miles, a long way*. This occurs either with or without preposition, the most usual preposition being for the category of extent includes interval which has corresponding question from *how often?* In the temporal there is an additional category of frequency, *how many times?*

Examples:

Walk for seven miles.(distance)

Stay two hours. (duration)

2. Location

The general interrogatives of location are *where?*, *when?* The typically structure is an adverbial group or prepositional phrase; examples are *down, underneath, by the door, in Medan, long ago, before sunset, on Wednesday evening, among friends, between you and me.*

Examples:

Work in the kitchen (place)

Get up at five o'clock (time)

3. Manner

The circumstantial elements of manner comprise three subcategories: *means, quality, and comparison.*

- a. Means refers to the means where by a process takes place; it is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with the preposition by or with. The interrogative forms are *how?* and *what with?* Some examples of means such as *by train, by chance, the category includes, in principle, the concepts both agency and instrumentality.*
- b. Quality is typically expressed by an adverbial group, with-ly adverbs as head; the interrogative is *how? Or how...?* plus appropriate adverb. Quality expressing characterizes the process in respect of any variable that make sense. Examples: Heavily in, it was snowing heavily.

- c. Comparison is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *like* or *unlike*, or an adverbial group of similarity or difference. Example: like, an earthquake in it went through my head like an earthquake.

The interrogative is *what...like?*

4. Cause

The circumstantial element of cause also comprises three subcategories, namely *reason, purpose and behalf*.

- a. A circumstantial expression of reason represents the reason for which a process takes place- what causes it. It is typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *through* or a complex preposition such as *because of, as a result of, and thanks to*. There is also one class of expression with *of, as a result of, and thanks to*. There is also one class of expression with *of*, one of the few places where *of* functions as a full preposition as distinct from being merely a structure marker, for example *die of starvation*. The corresponding WH- forms are *why? Or how?*
- b. Circumstantial of purpose represents the purpose for which an action takes place- the intention behind it. They are typically expressed by a prepositional phrase with *for* or with a complex preposition such as *in the hope of, for the purpose of; for example for lunch in gone for lunch, for the sake of in for the sake of peace and quiet*. The interrogative corresponding is *what for?*
- c. The expression of behalf represents the entity, typically a person, for example *on whose behalf or for whose sake the action is undertaken- who*

is it for. They are expressed by prepositional phrase with *for* or with a complex preposition such as *for the sake of*, *in favour of*, and *behalf of*.
 Examples: Pray for me , I writing on behalf of Aunt Jane, He did it for the sake of our friendship. The usual interrogative is *who for?*

5. Contingency

This circumstantial element of contingency comprises three subcategories:

- a. Condition it is expressed by *in case of*, *in event of* e.g they play football *in the event of rain*.
- b. Concession it is expressed by *in spite of* or *despite* e.g: *despite* the rain the excursion was a great success
- c. Default it is expressed by *in the absence of*, *in default of*; e.g: *in the absence of* further evidence we shall them the benefit of the doubt.

6. Accompaniment

This circumstantial element comprises two subcategories:

- a. The comitative which corresponds to the interrogative and *who/what with?*
 It is expressed by prepositional phrase with prepositions such as *with*, *without*, e.g: I like to work *with a partner*
- b. The additive which corresponds to the inrrogative and *who/what else?* It is expressed by preposition phrase with preposition such *besides*, *instead of*.
 e.g: this man sits *beside her*

7. Role

This type of circumstance includes two subcategories, such as:

- a. Guise which corresponds to the interrogative what as? And it construes the meaning of be (attribute of identity) in the form of circumstance, e.g: I come here as a friend
- b. Product corresponds to the interrogative what into? With the meaning of became(attribute of identity) in the form of circumstance, e.g: he moulded the army into a disciplined fighting force.

8. Matter

Matter is related to verbal processes; it is the circumstantial equivalent of the verbiage, 'that which is described, referred to, narrated, etc. The interrogative is what about/ matter is expressed by preposition such as about , concerning, with reference to and sometimes simply of: *I worry about her health, the company kept quiet on the subject of compensation, they talked of many things.* It is frequent with both verbal and cognitive mental process. One way of giving prominence to a Theme is to construe it as a circumstance of matter; e.g *as for the ghost, it hasn't been seen since.* By being first introduced circumstantially, the ghost becomes marked theme.

9. Angel

Angel is also related to verbal processes, but in this case to the sayer it is like 'as... says'. The simple preposition used in this function is to; but, like, view/ opinion of, from the standpoint of; for example *to marry it seemed unlikely, according to a government spokesman order has now been restored They're guilty in the eyes of the law.*

A summary of the descriptions of circumstance is shown in the table below:

Table 2.3

The Types of Circumstance

No	Types	Subcategory	Probe	Example
1.	Extent	a.Spatial (distance)	How far? How long?	He walked for seven miles We stopped running every ten yards.
		b.Temporal (duration)	How long? How many time?	I have stayed in medan for two years. Ali practice badminton twice a week.
2.	Location	a.Spatial (place)	Where?	My mother was in the kitchen. They live here.
		b.Temporal (time)	When? What time?	He will go to Bali tomorrow I get up at five o'clock every day
3.	Manner	a.Means	How? How with?	I go to school by bus John hit the cat with a stick
		b.Quality (adj + ly)	How? How....?	It was snowing heavily I like cats too much
		c.Comparision	What.....like?	She sings like krisdayanti
4.	Cause	a.Reason	Why? How?	For want of a nail the shoes was lost
		b.Purpose	What for?	We went to the restaurant for lunch
		c.Behalf	Who for?	He did it for the sake of friendship
5.	Contingency	a.Condition	In what circumstance?	In the even of typhoon, open all windows
		b.Concession	In what circumstance?	Despite the rain the excursion was great success
		c.Default	In what circumstance?	In the absence of further evidence we shall give them

				the benefit of the doubt
6.	Accompaniment	a.Commitative	Who/what with?	Fred came with Tom
		b.Addictive	Who/what else?	Fred came as well as Tom
7.	Role	a.Guise	What as?	I came here as a friend
		b.Product	What into?	He moulded the army into a disciplined fighting force
8.	Matter	-	What about?	They worry about my health
9.	Angel	-	-	According to the weather forecast there will be heavy rain in medan

4. Song

Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing. Further, unidentified linguist gives definition of song as a relatively short musical composition for human voice, which reatures words (lyrics). Song is the most common thing in people daily life because song can give various impacts to the hearer. A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio or larger assemble involving more voices. Song with more than one voice to a part is considered choral works. It is common method of classification are purpose, by style (dance, balade, lied) or by time origin (renaissances, cotemporary).

A song a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice or voices, where the performance of song is called a singer or vocalist, the act or art is allid singing. Winkler (1990:17) says that song is a relatively short metrical composition designed for singing, often devided into stanzas, whose meaning is conveyed by the combined force of words and melody. The song, therefore, belong equally to poetry and music.

In a song, we can find lyrics. The free online dictionary says that the lyrics is an artistic form of auditory communication incorporating instrumental or vocal tones in a structured and continuous manner. From that meaning it can be concluded that lyrics is one of literary works, which complete and beautify the song and makes the hearer more interested in hearing it. The lyrics of the song are typically of poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose.

Part of song can be divided into three forms of song. They are folk song, art song and popular song. Folk songs generally are sung with simple accompaniment (guitar) or cappella and usually are learned by ear. They are written down only infrequently, so through generations of oral transmission they are susceptible to changes in words and melodies. Composers of most folk songs are unknown. Art songs, on the other hand, are intended for performance by professional or at least carefully taught singers, generally accompanied by piano or instrumental ensemble. The words and notes are written down and therefore resist incidental or casual changes. Popular songs stand midway between folk and art songs with regard to technical difficulty, sophistication, and resistance to change.

Folk songs often accompany activities such as religious ceremonies, dancing, labor or courtship, or are intended to tell exciting or sentimental stories. They have relatively simple melodies, usually with only one or a few notes per syllable. The language tends to follow certain conventions and often is repetitive. Music and words are easily understandable.

Art songs in the European tradition are rarely connected with other activities. Texts and melodies tend to be subtle, sophisticated, highly organized, wide-ranging and complex, demanding repeated hearings for full comprehension and appreciation. Art song like classical music, is essentially an urban phenomenon, in some ways a lingering product of an aristocratic society with origins in the medieval courts, colleges, cities and churches. An art song might be defined as a poem set to music, usually for trained voice and piano accompaniment with duration of about three minutes. An art song strives to be the perfect combination of music and literature, based on four elements: poet, composer, singer and accompanist. The composer uses the full resources of the art form to embellish the poet's text, sometimes even realizing potential interpretations that were not explicit in the poet's words. Modern popular songs are typically distributed as recordings, and are played on the radio, though all other mass media that have audio capabilities are involved. Their relative popularity is inferred from commercially significant sales of recordings, ratings of stations and networks that play them, and ticket sales for concerts by the recording artists.

A popular song can become a modern folk song when members of the public who learn to sing it from the recorded version teach their version to others. Popular songs may be called "pop song" for short, although pop song or pop music may instead be considered a more commercially popular genre of popular music as a whole. Many people consider songs in popular music to have in general simpler structures than art songs, however, musicologists who are both contemptuous and condescending of popular music are looking for types of production, musical form,

and listening which they associate with a different kind of music 'classical music' and they generally find popular music lacking.

5. Lyrics of Song

The definition of lyrics according Wikipedia, lyrics are a set of words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that lyric of song is a song written for musical accompaniment by lyre. There are a similarity between the purpose of song's lyrics and lyrics poetry. The purpose of song lyrics is to express personal emotion or thoughts of the speaker, just like the lyrics poetry. Also, just like songs, lyrics poems always have a musical quality or a specific melody which makes it easy for someone to sing along with.

There are also some characteristics of songs lyrics. For the most part, songs lyrics are long and in first-person point of view, which means the speaker is involved in the songs. In a song there is always some specific mood or emotion being expressed. Often that mood is about the extremes in life, mostly love or death or some other intense emotional experience. No matter the theme, though, all songs lyrics are known for brevity, emotional intensity and musical quality.

In general, lyrics refer to words of song designates as short poem which is used to express the writer's feeling and emotion. When the reader reads the lyrics, it can be seen that the reader would express its feeling from the lyrics.

B. Relevance of The Study

Numerous studies that are related to this research had been conducted before. One of them was conducted by Mehwish Zahoor and Fauziah Janjua (2016). The objective of the study was to analyse the character of Malala as portrayed through an anonymous girl's voice in the song. Transitivity analysis proposed by M.A.k Halliday under System Functional Grammar (SFG) served as the tool of the study. The results of the study revealed the scope of transitivity analysis in yielding a better understanding of the construction of character in "tributive song" composed to pay tribute to important public figures.

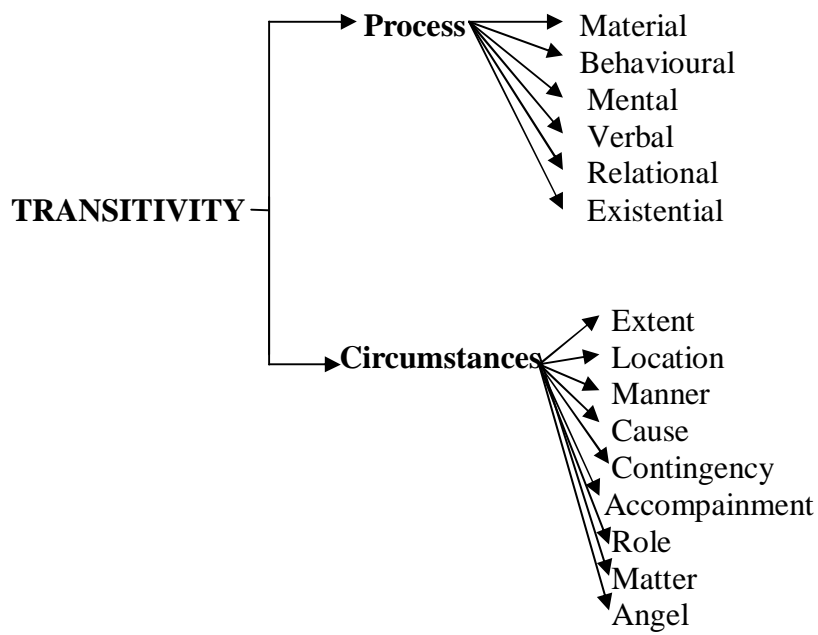
The second study that is related to this research was conducted by Suci Irfiani Pane (2013). The objective of the study was to analyze the circumstances in the business column of the Jakarta post. The data of the extent and location circumstance in the business column of the Jakarta post conclusion are drawn as follows: There were extent and location circumstance were used in the business column of the Jakarta post, the total of extent was 64 and location was 196. The writer of the business column of the Jakarta post more dominantly used location which is 196.

C. Conceptual Framework

Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing. Further, unidentified linguist gives definition of song as a relatively short musical composition for human voice, which features words (lyrics). Song is the most common thing in people daily life because song can give various impacts to the hearer.

There are many songs that are written in Indonesia. English and other, but the need of English as a foreign language comparatively for a long time has become apparently demanding. English is an international language where every country learned English as a need of globalization and English in Indonesia as a foreign language but every people want to learn it.

One of the international singer is Katy Perry. Katy Perry is an American singer and song writer. She is one of singer that has received many award. including four Guinness World Records, five American Music Awards, a Brit Award, and a Juno Award, and has been included in the annual *Forbes* lists of highest earning women in music from 2011–2017. Her estimated net worth as of 2016 is \$125 million. She is one of the best-selling music artists of all time, having sold 100 million records globally throughout her career. In film, she released an autobiographical documentary titled *Katy Perry: Part of Me* in 2012. As research, the researcher also consist some of his title. Some of his songs may use the process and circumstances. Process and Circumstances are elements of transitivity. Transitivity is a system belongs to experiential metafunction and the overall grammatical resource for construing goin on.



The researcher analyzing all the type of process and circumstances and find the dominant types of them in the songs lyrics of Katy Perry.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using qualitative research, the researcher analyzes all the types of process and circumstance in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics. Creswell (2003: 181) said that qualitative takes place in natural setting. The qualitative researcher often goes to the site home of the participant to conduct the research.

B. Source of Data

The source of in this research was taken from Katy Perry's songs lyrics. In this research, the researcher only choose 3 titles as source of data.

1. Teenage Dream Katy Perry's third album
2. Dark Horse Katy Perry's fourth album
3. Roar Katy Perry's fourth album

Furthermore, the researcher looking for the data source from internet and from the original cassette of Katy Pery's song. It is done in order to make the data more credible. From the data has related from Katy Pery's song, the researcher directly can conduct a research by Process and Circumstances in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katy_Perry.

C. The Techniques of Data Collection

The data was collected by using the following steps:

1. Collecting the title of songs from Katy Perry's songs.
2. Reading the lyrics of the song of Katy Perry.
3. Marking / checklist the types of Process and circumstance of the lyrics of Katy Perry.
4. Identifying the types of process and circumstances in the lyrics.
5. Classifying and presenting all the clauses into type of process and circumstances in a form of table.

D. The Techniques of Data Analysis

The researcher is gathering of the data from the lyrics of Katy Perry's songs. After that the researcher had analyzed how it can be to the started analyzing such as Miles and Huberman (2014) the researcher is using of analysis of them. The first, Miles and Huberman had suggested that an activity in the qualitative, that the data analysis had done interactively and continues to the time of completely. The size of the data is point thing to the marked by not obtaining further data or new information. The activities include data reduction analysis (*data reduction*), presentation of data (*data display*) as well as the withdrawal and verification conclusion (*conclusion drawing/ verification*). After the second is that one by one they include of core; process and circumstances. The last the researcher is conclusion of all the data analysis.. The procedures of data will be analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is used in analyzing the data by sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that are considered important. The researcher will select the data and give the valuable information in research. In here, the research will identifying the data which related to this research or not and use the data that related to this research. The data is choose by identifying the types of process and circumstances are used in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics.

2. Data Display

Data display is the process to simplify the data in form of sentences. In displaying the data, the researcher describes data by finding of analysis of using gadget on children psychology development. So the researcher will classifying the types of process and circumstances which are generally used by the researcher in the Katy Perry's songs and show the data of this research by using table.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step in analyzing the data is drawing the conclusion and verification. It is used to conclude all of data, so that it becomes clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problems that are formulated from the beginning.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

As stated in the previous chapter, the data were gathered from the lyrics of Katy Perry's songs. Generally, there are six types of process namely: Material, Behavioural, Mental, Verbal, Relational and Existential. Circumstances has nine main types of circumstances namely: Extent (spatial and temporal), Location (spatial and temporal), manner (means, quality and comparison), Cause (reason, purpose and behalf), Contingency (condition, concession and default), Accompaniment (committative and additive), Role (guise and product), Matter and Angle. The data can be seen in the appendix. The researcher was analyzes all the types of Process and Circumstances and to find the dominant type which were most of them used in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics.

After analyzed the data, they were classified based on types of process and circumstances. They were three lyrics providing of each types of process and circumstances. The number of each types of process and circumstances are shown belows.

Table 4.1. Process types and their total used in the Katy Perry's song lyrics

No.	Description	Total	Percentage
1.	Material	19	19%
2.	Mental	30	30%
3.	Relational	45	45%
4.	Verbal	3	3%
5.	Behavioural	2	2%
6.	Existential	1	1%

Table 4.2. Circumstances types and their total used in the Katy Perry's song lyrics

No.	Description	Total	Percentage
1.	Extent	0	0%
2.	Location	13	50%
3.	Manner	11	42,31%
4.	Cause	2	7,69%
5.	Contingency	0	0%
6.	Accompaniment	0	0%
7.	Role	0	0%
8.	Matter	0	0%
9.	Angel	0	0%

B. Data Analysis

1. Types of Process

A process is typically realized or expressed by the presences of verbial group in the clause, which is the central elements of the message from the experiential perspective. In the case, a process deals with the activity done, which is equivalent to the verb in traditional structure. Processes are realized by verbs. Traditionally, verbs have been defined as doing words. By definition, the term “process” refers to the “goings-on” in reality: doing, happening, being, liking, thinking.

a) Material Process

Material processes of transitivity are processes of doing, usually physical and tangible actions. Halliday calls them action clauses expressing the fact that something or someone undertakes some action or some entity “does” something – which may be done to some other entity. These processes can be probed by asking what did x do? Two essential

participants usually appear in material process are the Actor – the doer of the process – and the Goal – the person or entity affected by the process.

Example :

You make me feel like I'm living a teenage dream.

In the clause, the process done by actor is realized by a verb *make* . the goal of the process is *feel like I'm living a teenage dream*. These clauses contain some verbs like *make* that is classified to material process because the clause has process of doing which is realized by verb.

b) Relational Process

Relational processes construe the relationships of being and having between two participants. There are two different types of Relational processes; one is called Identifying Relational which serves the purpose of defining and the participants involved are Token and Value. Thus the Value serves to define the identity of the Token. The other type of Relational process is the attributive Relational which serves to describe. The participants associated with it are the Carrier and the Attribute and we can say that “the x (realized by Carrier) is a member of the class y (realized by Attribute)”.

Examples :

To my own hero.

This clause is belongs to relational process. The word that show relational process is *own*. In the clause, the token is *my* that is represented by the word *I*.

c) Existential

Existential processes typically employ the verb *be* or its synonyms such as *exist*, *arise*, *occur*. The only participant in this process is *Existent* which follows the *there is /are* sequences.

Examples :

There's no going back.

There is existential process that appears in clause. The existential is *there's no*, while the existent is *going back*.

d) Verbal

The verbal processes or 'processes of saying', where the participants may either be 'sayers' (the individual speaker) or 'targets' (the addressee) or 'receiver'. Thompson, 1996. The 'verbiage' (*ibid*) and labeled is the message both sayers and targets exchange.

Examples :

I call her karma.

This clause belongs to verbal process. The sayer is *I* and the receiver/target is *her* and the message of them is *karma*.

e) Behavioural

The behavioural process draws aspects from verbal and mental processes. So sensing and saying are considered as behaviors for verbs like *gossip*, *chat*, *watch*, *ponder*, *listen*, *grin*, *smile* etc. In fact, because one participant is endowed with human consciousness, behavioral processes are similar to mental processes in that first the participant is called a

‘behavior’ in the former and a ‘senser’ in the latter, and second because of the use of verbs of perception, cognition, affection and verbal.

Examples :

I sat quietly.

This clause belongs to behavioural process. *Sat* is behavioural process. This clause has *I* as behavior.

f) Mental

Mental processes usually encode mental reactions such as perception, thoughts and feelings. Mental processes give an insight into people’s consciousness and how they sense the experience of the reality. These can be probed by asking what do you think/ feel/know about x? Mental processes have two participants: the Senser – the conscious being who is involved in a Mental process – and the Phenomenon – which is felt, thought, or seen by the conscious Senser.

Examples :

I love her.

This clause has a verb of sensing that is *love*, so this clause belong to mental process. This clause has the subject that is *I* as a senser. In the clause, the process of sensing is realized by verb *love*. The one for whom the process are provide is *her*.

2. Types of Circumstances

The circumstances: the circumstantial element “serves as an expansion of something else” (Halliday, 1994). Circumstantial elements “refer to the

location of an event in time or space, its manner, or its cause... a circumstantial element is a process that has become parasitic on another process. Instead of standing on its own, it serves as an expansion of something else". (Halliday, 1994).

a) Location

The general interrogative of location are where?, when? The typically structure is an adverbial group or preposition. Location is related with place and time.

Example :

Let's go all the way *tonight*.

This clause belongs to location because *tonight* was referred to location with subcategory temporal (time).

b) Manner

Manner contrues the way in which the process is actualized (Halliday and Mattiessen, 1994). Manner consists of three subcategories : Means, quality and comparison.

Example :

I agree *politely* (quality)

I'm floating *like* a butterfly (comparison)

The first clause belongs to manner because *politely* was referred to manner with category quality. Quality is typically expressed by and adverbial group, with- ly adverbs as head.

The second clause was a circumstantial comparison. Comparison is typically expressed by a prepositional with *like* or *unlike*, or an adverbial group of similarity or difference. This clause referred comparison because it was realized by phrase *like a butterfly*. This circumstances shown like what *I floating*.

c) Cause

Cause is the circumstantial element of cause construes the reason why the process is actualized (Halliday and Mattiessen, 1994). Cause consists of three subcategories : reason, purpose, and behalf.

Example :

I stood *for nothing* (behalf)

This clause belong to cause because *for nothing* was referred to cause with category behalf. The expression of behalf represents the entity, typically a person, for purpose for which an action takes-place.

C. Research Findings

After analyzed all the data of the process and circumstances obtained in the Katy Perry's song lyrics, the findings can be presented as the following.

1. Each types of process and circumstances were applied in the Katy Perry's songs lyrics.
2. Process were found that: material was 19 (19%), mental was 30 (30%), relational was 45 (45%), verbal 3 (3%), behavioural was 2 (2%),

existential was 1 (1%) and Circumstances were found that: location was 13 (50%) and manner was 11 (42,31%), cause was 2 (7,69%).

3. The most frequent type of process was relational and circumstance was location : from the total of Katy Perry's songs lyrics.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data conclusion can be drawn as in the following.

1. There were material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral and existential in process and in circumstances were location, manner and cause were used in the Katy Perry's song lyrics, the total of Process were found that: material was 19 (19%), mental was 30 (30%), relational was 45 (45%), verbal 3 (3%), behavioral was 2 (2%), existential was 1 (1%) and Circumstances were found that: location was 13 (50%) and manner was 11 (42,31%), cause was 2 (7,69%).
2. The writer of Katy Perry's song lyrics more dominantly used of process was relational which was 45 (45%) and circumstances was location which was 13 (50%)

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are staged as in the following .

1. The teachers should enlarge their knowledge not only in educational field but also in other fields as well to provide students ability in analyzing the text by using process and circumstances which found in the lyrics or text

2. The readers especially UMSU students should be aware that in that speech refer to use good variation of the types of process and circumstances in conveying the lyrics of song so that the readers would understand the content of that lyrics
3. Student should be encouraged to read English speech so that they are familiar with the use of adverb clause and improve their skill in English.

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Appendix 1

Lyrics of the Katy Pery's song "Teenage Dream"

You think I'm pretty Without any makeup on

You think I'm funny When I tell the punch line wrong

I know you get me, So I let my walls come down, down

Before you met me I was alright

but things Were kinda heavy, You brought me to life

Now every February You'll be my Valentine, Valentine

Let's go all the way tonight

No regrets, just love

We can dance, until we die

You and I, will be young forever

[Chorus]

You make me feel Like I'm living a Teenage dream

The way you turn me on I can't sleep

Let's run away and Don't ever look back ,Don't ever look back

My heart stops When you look at me

Just one touch Now baby I believe

This is real So take a chance and Don't ever look back, Don't ever look back

We drove to Cali And got drunk on the beach

Got a motel and Built a fort out of sheets

I finally found you, My missing puzzle piece I'm complete

I might get your heart racing In my skin tights jeans

Be your teenage dream tonight

Let you put your hands on me In my skin tight jeans

Be your teenage dream tonight

Lyrics of the Katy Pery's song "Dark Horse"

I knew you were

You were gonna come to me

And here you are

But you better choose carefully

'Cause I'm capable of anything

Of anything and everything

Make me your Aphrodite

Make me your one and only

Don't make me your enemy, your enemy, your enemy

III

So you wanna play with magic

Boy, you should know whatcha falling for

Baby do you dare to do this

Cause I'm coming atcha like a dark horse

Are you ready for, ready for

A perfect storm, perfect storm

Cause once you're mine, once you're mine

There's no going back*i*

Mark my words

This love will make you levitate

Like a bird

Like a bird without a cage

But down to earth

If you choose to walk away, don't walk away

It's in the palm of your hand now baby

It's a yes or no, no maybe

So just be sure before you give it up to me

Up to me, give it up to me

Back to III

[Juicy J - Rap Verse]

She's a beast

I call her Karma

She eat your heart out

Like Jeffrey Dahmer

Be careful

Try not to lead her on

Shawty's heart was on steroids

Cause her love was so strong

You may fall in love

When you meet her

If you get the chance you better keep her

She swears by it but if you break her heart

She turn cold as a freezer

That fairy tale ending with a knight in shining armor

She can be my Sleeping Beauty

I'm gon' put her in a coma

Woo!

Damn I think I love her

Shawty so bad

I'm sprung and I don't care

She got me like a roller coaster

Turn the bedroom into a fair

Her love is like a drug

I was tryna hit it and quit it

But lil'mama so dope

I messed around and got addicted

Back to III

Lyrics of the Katy Pery's song "Roar"

I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath

Scared to rock the boat and make a mess

So I sit quietly, agreed politely

I guess that I forgot I had a choice

I let you push me past the breaking point

I stood for nothing, so I fell for everything

You held me down, but I got up

Already brushing off the dust

You hear my voice, you hear that sound

Like thunder, gonna shake your ground

You held me down, but I got up

Get ready cause I've had enough

I see it all, I see it now

Chorus:

I got the eye of the tiger, the fire

dancing through the fire Cause I am a champion

and you're gonna hear me roar

Louder, louder than a lion

Cause I am a champion

and you're gonna hear me roar

Oh oh oh oh oh oh

Oh oh oh oh oh oh

Oh oh oh oh oh oh

You're gonna hear me roar

Now I'm floatin like a butterfly

Stinging like a bee I earned my stripes

I went from zero, to my own hero

Back to II & III

Roar roar roar roar roar

Back to III

The Data Collection of Process on the Katy Perry's song lyrics

No.	Data	Types of Process						Frequency
		Ma	B	Me	V	R	E	
1.	Think			3				3
2.	'm					11		11
3.	Tell				1			1
4.	Know			2				2
5.	Was					4		4
6.	Were					3		3
7.	'll					2		2
8.	Be my valentine					1		1
9.	Love			6				6
10.	Can dance	1						1
11.	Be young forever					1		1
12.	Make	5						5
13.	Fell	1						1
14.	Dream			3				3
15.	The way		1					1
16.	Can't sleep	1						1
17.	Don't ever look back			2				2
18.	Knew			1				1
19.	Don't make			1				1
20.	Coming	1						1
21.	Are					7		7
22.	Choose	2						2
23.	Coming	1						1
24.	Is					5		5
25.	Levitate			1				1
26.	Don't walk away			1				1
27.	Be sure					1		1
28.	Call				1			1
29.	Be careful					1		1
30.	Try	2						2
31.	Fall	1						1
32.	Can be	1						1
33.	Don't care			1				1
34.	Messed					1		1
35.	Used		1					1
36.	Guess			1				1
37.	Forgot					1		1
38.	Had					1		1
39.	Let					1		1
40.	Push					1		1
41.	Passed					1		1
42.	Brushing	1						1
43.	Hear			5				5

44.	've					1		1
45.	See			2				2
46.	Dancing			1				1
47.	Floating	1						1
48.	Earned					1		1
49.	Went	1						1
50.	Own					1		1
51.	's						1	1
52.	Sat		1					1
Total		19	3	30	2	45	1	100

Note : Ma : Material V : Verbal
R : Relational B : Behavioural
E : Existential Me : Mental

17.	I'm floating like a butterfly							1												
18.	I'm Stinging like a bee							1												
Total		-	-	4	9	1	3	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : Extent	= S : spatial (distance)	Contingency	= Con : condition
	T : temporal (duration)		Con : concession
Location	= S : spatial (place)		Def : default
	T : temporal (time)	Accompaniment	= Co : commutative
Manner	= M : means		Ad : additive
	Q : quality	Role	= Gui : guise
	C : comparision		Pro: product
Cause	= R : reason		
	Pu : purpose		
	Be : behalf		