

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

The presence of language inextricably linked to human life. Language has a great significance as a means of communication among people in society. All the activities of doing, feeling, being, and saying that occur in the world are related to the content communicated in language. Transitivity is linked to the metafunction of experience. The clause-by-clause analysis of a text is called transitivity. In classical grammar, the phrase transitivity has a different meaning than the term transitivity. In English, the transitivity system distinguishes six types of process: material, mental, rational, verbal, behavioural, and existential.

Lyrics of song are a kind of reflection of one's spirits, deep feelings and reactions toward what happened in his environment. It cannot be denied that song lyrics contain many beautiful and even complicated sentences, clauses and structures. In this a technological era in which any item may be accessed from anywhere through the internet. The internet provides a network for accessing any item that is required without the need of a computer. There are several internet benefits, such as browsing, online shopping, trading, and so on. The majority of people use the internet to search for, update, upgrade, stream, and download movies, music, and other media. The most popular attraction of the unlimited internet service is free download. The song is

a rhyme that can make people relaxed, happy, and cheerful, by becoming one of the interests of netizens to have it.

A song outcome of sung poetry, which is a form of literary work. The majority of songs deal with issues that people face in their daily lives. These issues can take the shape of problems that occur within individuals as well as problems that occur between individuals in community life. The issues that the characters face are the outcome of the author's imagination based on his life experience and appreciation. Human thinking is becoming more critical, which presents various problems about people personal life.

In the modern era, many types of music have emerged, although what each individual hears is different. All types of music have their own characteristics and characteristics to attract listeners, one example is the music from the album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics.

Song very different from poetry although both creations have several stories in them. Songs provide rhymes, themes, tones, and lyrics. Every word in the lyrics holds some phenomena whether it's about inspiration, motivation, love, or sadness. Song is a part of linguistics; it is presented from the idea of the artist's message, presented from the experience of his common sense. Song composers can make listeners dance and melt with the lyrics and meaning of the rhyme. They engage the listener's feelings to be influenced, motivated, sad, and mostly inspired. A song were taken from Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics in Sour album. Each of his songs is outstanding and touches feelings among young people and will become the biggest hits of 2021 on our social media.

Song analysis in this study was used to determine the transitivity of singer Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics. In fact, it often happens that the content of a piece of music or song cannot reach the audience or listener due to a lack of knowledge of music science. Related to this, the writer are interested in making Olivia Rodrigo the object of research. One way to get to know the work more is to analyze the lyrics of the songs on the sour album. By reviewing a song, it is hoped that it can help play or perform, appreciate and analyze the song correctly.

The lyrics, which have deep meanings and creative language, are one of the song's attractions. The lyrics are the words that a lyricist uses to portray emotions or a scenario. The majority of the song's lyrics contain their own entire sentence. Normally, the songwriters compose a majestic phenomena into simple and meaningful song lyric without comprehensive sentences. It suggests that well-formed sentences make describing meanings easier, but it does not define all meanings.

Apart from that, the writer choose Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics as the object of research because she enjoyed it and was struck by the beauty of the tone and figurative language in it, and the writer wanted to clarify the song's overall meaning. As a result, utilizing the Transitivity approach to select this song as the target of research is deemed appropriate because it has a language that deserves to be investigated.

Language is functional, so the study of language forms alone cannot fully explain the systemic use of language. Transitivity is a system of clauses, that impacts not just verbs that operate as processes, but also participants and states. It implies that transitivity proves *process, participant, circumstances* clearly and meaningfully.

Language performs three metafunction: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Forming a systemic network of linguistic choice that represents meaning potentials.

In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the process, participant, and circumstances found in song lyrics because the singer communicates to the society by expressing her idea and feeling through the song. The song that was analyzed is song in Sour Album. In Sour album, it consist of 11 songs. Sour album was released on 21 May 2021 worldwide through Geffen Records. This album was written by Olivia Rodrigo and his producer Dan Nigro, recorder separately during the COVID-19 lockdown.

The writer interested to analyze this song because Olivia Rodrigo with her big achievements as a newcomer can make an extraordinary recording in her first album. It was one of the rare moments in Olivia Rodrigo's life in the music world, at the age of 17. She released her first single in a short time, her work became a phenomenon in itself that was discussed by millions of people. Apart from singing, Olivia Rodrigo is also known as a successful actress in the music world. And other reasons, the writer interested to analyze songs by Olivia Rodrigo because many of her songs express feelings of very sad or heartbroken.

The song lyrics from Sour Album by Olivia Rodrigo's cannot be understood without first understanding the meaning and intent of the song. It is intended that by employing transitivity analysis, musical messages that correspond to the true meaning might be discovered.

The terms of circumstance the goal have various connotations. Even the word structure of the two is the same. Learning a language is more than just memorizing

sentence patterns or clauses; it's also about understanding how the language was constructed to fit the context. Begin by understanding the situation, then who is involved, and what procedure has an impact on the scenario.

The meaning presented correctly and accurately coincide with the contents through the usage of systemic functional language. Based on the explanation above, the writer will conduct a research entitled "*Transitivity Analysis Of Olivia Rodrigo's Song Lyrics*".

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the background above, The identification of problem can be formulated as:

1. What types of transitivity processes are found in the Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics?
2. How are the transitivity types realized in the Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics?

1.3 The Objective of Study

Based on the formulation of the problem stated above, the objective of the study are :

1. To identify the types of transitivity processes that found in the Olivia Rodrigo song lyrics.
2. To describe how the transitivity are realized in the Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics.

1.4 The Scope of Study

The scope of this research will focus on the limitations of ideational meaning analysis. There are two types of meaning: experiential and logical. Experiential

meaning focuses on content that exists on transitivity, whereas logical meaning speaks about the relationships between ideas. The writer analyzed based on theory transitivity is proposed by Halliday.

1.5 The Significance of Study

The result of this study are expected to provide benefits including :

1. Theoretically

- 1) This research to expand knowledge, especially about understanding transitivity analysis ability.
- 2) This research can be used as a reference of the similar research for further research.

2. Practically

- 1) For readers, it is expected to give them clear information about transitivity from Systemic Functional Linguistics theory.
- 2) For English teachers and student, this research is expected to provide more information especially for English language students to help them know about transitivity that related to English teaching and learning process.
- 3) For other researcher, this research can help get a better understanding of the meaning and to be used for further study.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical principles needed for analysis are covered in this chapter. The goal of this chapter is to aid in the analysis of the preceding chapter's problem formulation. This study analyzes the transitivity of the lyrics Olivia Rodrigo's song from her album Sour and provides definitions on the subject.

2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systemic Functional Linguistic, according to Halliday (1990), is particularly well suited to the type of investigation that allows us to analyze any passage and relate it to its context in the discourse, as well as to the general background of the text; who it is written for, what is its angle on the subject matter, and so on. According to Halliday, grammar is a "system, not a set of rules," because every grammatical construction involves a decision from a definable range of options.

Systemic Functional Grammar is a systemic functional grammar created by experts in the field of systemic functional language. Systemic Functional Grammar is a way of expressing a system of words' lexical and grammatical choices, as well as how language is utilized to produce meaning. This grammar includes a language to describe how language is used in the real world, as well as the text and its context (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:5). Grammar is a combination of lexis and vocabulary. The term lexicogrammar refers to this combination. "Contrues ideational, interpersonal,

and textual meanings at the level of word group, phrase, and discourse," according to Lexicogrammar.

The benefits and connections of the systemic functional theory approach focus on language as a tool for representing ideas and how speakers and writers utilize language in relation to social context. The concept occurs and is adapted to the culture context, then coupled to the situational environment, and finally conveyed in the form of language, which is understood as a scheme of social semiotic language.

2.3 Metafunction of Language

The way humans utilize language in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) are divided into three categories, which are referred to as language metafunction and include:

1. Ideational Metafunction: organizes the resources we use when we construe our experience of both the inner (mental) and the external (social and physical) world. This meanings are realised in wordings through Participants, Processes and Circumstances (Gerot and Wignell 1994:11)
2. Interpersonal Metafunction: a speaker's attitudes and judgments are expressed through this function. These are the meanings of interacting with and acting on others. Mood and modality are terms that describe how meanings are realized in words. The tenor of language has the greatest influence on these kinds of meanings (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:12).
3. Textual Metafunction: convey the relationship of language to its environment, which includes both the verbal environment (co-text) and the non-verbal, situational environment (context). These meanings come to life through the

Theme's patterns and harmony. The form of speech has the greatest impact on textual meanings (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:12-13).

2.3.1 Logical Meaning

The logical meaning relates to grammatical resources for integrating two or more sentences into a clause complex, for example. The clause complex, rather than the clause, embodies this meaning.

2.3.2 Experiential Meaning

The grammatical resources involved in construing the flow of experience through the clause's unit are referred to as the experiential meaning. It focuses on the field, the topic of the message rather than the purposes the speakers have regarding the interaction. An analysis of a text from the perspective of the experiential function involves inquiring into the choices in the grammatical systems of "transitivity". According to Thompson (1996:28) "from the experiential perspective, language comprises a set of resources for referring to entities in the world and the ways in which those entities act on or relate to each other.

2.4 Transitivity System

The term "transitivity" refers to the ability to discern between verbs based on whether or not they have an object. It has a much broader definition now. It refers to a system for describing the entire clause as opposed to just the verb and its object. There are three types of constituents in transitivity clauses, namely; Process types, Participant functions, and Circumstances.

Table 2.1: Typical Functional and Phrase Classes (Halliday, 1985: 102)

Type of Element	Typically realized by
Process	Verbal Group
Participant	Nominal Group
Circumstance	Adverbial Group and Prepositional Phrase

There are several types of processes, according to Halliday (1985: 102) material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. The process types, category meanings, and participants are listed in the table below:

Table 2.2: Process Types (Halliday, 1985: 131)

NO.	PROCESS TYPES	CATEGORY MEANING	PARTICIPANT
1.	Material : action event	“doing” “doing” “happening”	Actor. Goal
2.	Behavioral	“behaving”	Behaver
3.	Mental : perception cognition emotion	“sensing” “seing” “thinking” “feeling”	Senser. Phenomenon
4.	Verbal	“saying”	Sayer, Target
5.	Relational: attribution identification	“being” “attributing” “identifying”	Carrier, Attribute Identified, Identifier, Token
6.	Existential	“existing”	Existent

2.4.1 Process Types and Participant Function

Transitivity is based on processes. The verbal group realizes the element of the sentence that is the focus of the process. Halliday identified six main sorts of processes, namely: Material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential

1. Material Process

Material process is processes of doing. Physical movements such as running, throwing, scratching, cooking, sitting, and so on are examples of material processes. They convey the idea that one entity does something that could be done to other entities. There are two primary participation roles. They are involved in the material process as Actor and Goal. The actor fulfills the demand or performs the action, whereas the goal suffers or goes through the process. There are two types of beneficiaries in the material process: recipient and client. A recipient is someone who receives things, whereas a client is someone who receives services.

Table 2.3: Example of Material Process

The pizza	is being cooked	by John
Goal	Process	Actor

2. Mental Process

Sensing processes, such as feeling, thinking, and seeing, are examples of mental processes. A senser and a phenomena are the participants in a mental process. The conscious being who feels, thinks, or sees is known as a senser. The term "phenomenon" refers to something that is felt, thought, or perceived.

There are three types of mental process :

1. Perception (seeing, hearing, noticing, feeling, and smelling)
2. Affection (liking, loving, fearing, hating, admiring, and missing)
3. Cognition (thinking, knowing, believing, doubting, remembering, forgetting, and understanding).

Table 2.4: Example of Mental Process

I	liked	the gift
Senser	Process: Affection	Phenomeon

Mary	can feel	that throbbing
Senser	Process: Perception	Phenomenon

3. Relational Process

Through attribution and identification, the relational process defines existence and connection among entities. Processes which establish an identity are called Identifying Processes and processes which assign a quality are called Attributive Processes. According to Halliday (2004), there are two types of relational processes: attributive relational and identifying relational processes. The process of assigning a quality is included in the attributive relational process. 'a is a property of x'. And something has an identity assigned to it in the identifying relationship process. It signifies that one entity is used to identify another; for example, 'x is identified by a' or 'a serves to define the identity of x' (Halliday 2004).

Table 2.5: Example of Attributing Process

The man	is	talented
Carrier	Relational	Attribute

Table 2.6: Example of Identifying Process

The nucleus	is	The brain of the cell
Token	Relational	Value

4. Behavioral Process

Behavioral processes are the physiological and psychological aspects of human behavior. The bulk of clause behavior processes include only one participant. The person who is behaving, referred to as behavior, is usually a conscious being, similar to senser, but the process is more like one of action.

Table 2.7: The boundary kinds of Behavioural Process (Halliday, 2004: 251)

I	[near mental]	Processes of consciousness represented as forms of behavior	Look, watch, stare, listen, think, worry, dream
II	[near verbal]	Verbal processes as forms of behavioral	Chatter, grumble, talk, gossip, argue, murmur, mouth
III	-	Physiological	Cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, sob, snarl, hiss, whine, nod.
IV	-	Other physiological	Breath, sneeze, cough, hiccup, burp, faint, shit, yawn, sleep
V	[near material]	Bodily postures and pastimes	Sing, dance, lie (down), sit (down)

5. Verbal Process

Verbal processes are the act of stating something, or more precisely, the act of symbolically signaling something. It includes a participant named Sayer, who is the one who does the verbalization process. Saying clauses that functioned as sayers are known as verbal processes (Halliday, 2004: 252). Based on Halliday, there are three more participant functions, namely: the receiver, verbiage, and range/target.

Table 2.8: Example of Verbal Process

He	told	a story
Sayer	Verbal Process	Material

6. Existential

Existential processes denote the existence or occurrence of something (Halliday, 2004: 256). Existent is a participant in the Existential process. They usually begin with the verb 'be' or another word that expresses existence, such as exist, arise, or come, and then a nominal group that functions as existence. With a copular verb and an empty there as Subject, and with a copular verb, the Existent as Subject and generally a contextual adjunct, the process has two primary forms of grammatical relation.

Table 2.9: Example of Existential Process

There	is	a mirror
Process	Participant	Existent

2.4.2 Circumstances

In Halliday defines nine sorts of contextual elements. These are shown in the table below, taken from Halliday (2004, 262-263), to show the kind of information that contextual factors in a process can provide. Some linguists believe that circumstantial aspects can be identified by looking at what probes are used to elicit information or by considering the many questions to which the circumstances supply answers. They divide them into nine categories. Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Contingency, Accompaniment, Role, Matter, and Angle are the elements.

Table 2.10: Types of Circumstances (Halliday, 2004: 262-263)

NO.	Types of circumstantial element	Sub-type	Intterogative form
1.	Extent	Distance Duration Frequency	<i>How far?, How long?, How frequently?</i>
2.	Location	Place Time	<i>Where?, When?</i>
3.	Manner	Means Quality Degree	<i>How?, What like?, How much?</i>
4.	Cause	Reason Purpose Behalf	<i>Why? How? What for?</i>
5.	Contingency	Condition Default Concession	<i>What condition? What concession?</i>
6.	Accompaniment	Comitative Additive	<i>Who / What with? Who / What else?</i>
7.	Role	Guise Product	<i>What as? What into?</i>
8.	Matter	Matter	<i>What about?</i>
9.	Angle	Source Viewpoint	<i>According to whom? Whose perspective?</i>

2.5 Previous Research

There are several the previous studies under the same topic related to this research that is read by the writer before conducting the research. These three studies are briefly explained as follow.

Fadilah (2021) study about transitivity analysis of news reports on Covid-19 of Jakarta Post Press. This study aims to determine the transitivity nature (process, participants, and circumstances) of news coverage of Covid-19 in the Jakarta Post press. It further explores how authors encode the meaning of experience in texts. This research refers to the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). The data for this study consists of five topics selected at random from the press of the Jakarta Post, an English daily in Indonesia.

Liztiawati (2021) the purpose of this study is to explain the way the concept of love is represented in adult's song and children's song, using conceptual framework of transitivity. The result of this study are as follows: 1) the three main processes; behavioural, relational, and material are dominating the total number of occurrences in the selected adult song. 2) the most dominant participants found in both songs are sener. 3) the circumstances of the time in both songs show that the adult songs are more varied than children's songs.

Guswita (2020) studied in research of the transitivity system aims to identify and describe the type of transitivity, namely the process, participant, and circumstance which appeared in Jokowi and Prabowo campaign speech in 2019. The results of the study based on data analysis show that there are 24 data or about 32% of material

processes as the dominant process found in Jokowi's campaign speech, the most dominant participants are actors who are found around 15.1% or 23 data, and time is the actor. The most dominant condition found was around 21.4% or 9 data.

Pasaribu (2020) research about transitivity analysis of Nahum Situmorang's Traditional Song Lyrics. This study aims to analyze the transitivity patterns used in 10 traditional song lyrics written by the famous Toba Batak traditional songwriter, Nahum Situmorang, to find out the meaning of experience embodied in his work. The method of the study is a quantitative descriptive.

Lubis (2020) study about transitivity analysis of experiential function in Maher Zain's album song lyrics Thank You Allah. The data were taken from Maher Zain's album song lyrics Thank You Allah. Finally, this research also finds the reason why process is used in song lyrics because for special purposes such as Material process is used to reveal examples of what actors have done in the singer's life, Mental process is used to explain the process of sensing, relational process of realizing as a process of becoming (including having), verbal process is used to describe the process of saying or gesturing, and this process is used to describe something that happened.

Nasution (2021) discussed about transitivity in Harris J's song lyrics. The data sources were taken from all the lyrics of the song "Good Life, I Promise, My Hero, and The One" by Harris J. The data analysis used in this study was to prepare the data for analysis, understand the data, identify the data, starting with reading the lyrics of a particular song, including transitive or intransitive verbs and classify and finally describe the data. From the data analysis of the four Harris J songs, the researchers found a total percentage of 64%, namely 40 verbs containing transitive verbs, the

researchers found 38 monotransitive, 2 distransitive and no complex transitive and intransitive verbs with a total percentage of 36%, namely 23 verbs; 19 complete predicates and 4 incomplete predicates.

Nazhirin (2013) studied in research about transitivity analysis of genres in the tenth grade textbook developing english competences. Based on Halliday's theory of systemic functional linguistics, this study aims to examine the transitivity of genres in the senior high school textbook *Developing English Competencies for Grade 10*, as well as the elements that influence the analysis result and the advantage that may be acquired.

Matu (2008) examined transitivity in his research about transitivity as a tool for ideological analysis. The goal of the study is to determine and explain how ideology is created and presented in written text, such as newspapers. The development of ideological discourse is emphasized through the use of the transitivity process, which depicts the relationship between language and ideology.

Siahaan (2021) studied in research aims to discover and examine types of the transitivity processes used in Bon Jovi's selected song lyrics. The data of this research are analyzed by using the interactive model. The result of this research shows that all of the six types of transitivity processes are found in Bon Jovi's selected song lyrics. It is helpful for the readers to know transitivity processes in understanding the message of the song.

Linares and Xin Zhi-Ying (2020) study about representations of Christmastide in Latin American song. To reach this goal, both a quantitative and qualitative research method approach was used to achieve this purpose. Material processes (32 percent)

dominate the construal of musical pieces, followed by mental (23 percent), behavioral (18 percent), and relational realizations (13 percent), while linguistic and existential processes are rather low, with an overall frequency of 14 percent. The vocalists' aim to portray the Christmas season as a nostalgic time jump, quick satisfaction, and gratifying exchange can be seen in this.

Yang (2020) studied in research about transitivity analysis of the lyrics Olympic songs. In this research makes a transitivity analysis of the meta-function of previous Olympic songs in order to explore the functional meanings, reveal the regularity of their distribution process, genre characteristics, and test the applicability and operability of functional grammar in discourse analysis.

Lutfianto (2017) study about an analysis of transitivity in the song lyrics from the album hotel California based on the lexicogrammar and context in the framework of functional grammar. This study is aimed to identify the elements of the song lyrics based on its transitivity and to explain the realization of ideational meanings in the song lyrics.

Marbun (2016) studied in research with the process types of transitivity found in the National Geographic's Articles. The objectives of this study is conducted to identify the process types and to find out the dominant process. This study is conducted by applying descriptive qualitative research design. There are 1415 processes of five articles in the National Geographic. The occurrences of material process is 791 i.e. 56.0%, mental process is 84 i.e. 6.0%, relational process is 347 i.e. 24.5%, behavioural process is 49 i.e. 3.4%, verbal process is 118 i.e. 8.3%, and

existential process is 26 i.e. 1.8%. The most dominant process of five articles in the National Geographic is material process with 791 i.e. 56.0% occurrences.

Based on the previous above, it can be said that they focus on analyzing on the transitivity. All of these previous studies serve a references for the writer to conducted research. Previous studies literature studies or previous research that has a common theme which the writer usually use afterward to compare and find areas of research that have not been studied by previous researchers. In addition, from previous studies, the writer can also examine what advantages and disadvantages there are to developing and producing new research.

This research analyze the kinds elements of transitivity used in the song lyrics. There are processes, participants, and circumstances. The writer analyzed based on theory transitivity is proposed by Halliday. From previous research, there are some writers who do not analyze the song lyrics on transitivity, but with a different object. Then, the writer will analyze the analysis used transitivity contained in the lyrics of the song from Sour album by Olivia Rodrigo's as a whole. The writer hopes to help readers understand easily from the theory of transitivity.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is needed in research for the sake of clarity and is expected to provide a better understanding for research review.

In a conceptual framework, it shows the difficulty in understanding the lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics in Sour album. In this study, this analysis is used to determine the lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics. Problems in the analysis of song lyrics in the form of problems that occur in individuals or groups in people's lives.

The increasingly critical thinking raises several questions concerning his own personal life. Related to this, researchers are interested in making objects in the lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics. This research uses descriptive qualitative method and transitivity theory. From transitivity system, a clause is a process, usually is realized in a verb or verbal group. Participants are realized in nouns or nominal group. And circumstances are realized in prepositional phrases or adverbs. The results of this study found three elements of transitivity analysis in the song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's in Sour album., namely: Process, Participants, and Circumstances. Halliday (1994) describes six types of processes: material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational, and existential. Process types relevant with Participant function, because of every process represents its participant function. Besides that, the existent of Circumstantial Element is optional in a clause. Because in a clause does not always exist the circumstance.

The conceptual framework of this research is summarized in the visual illustration below:

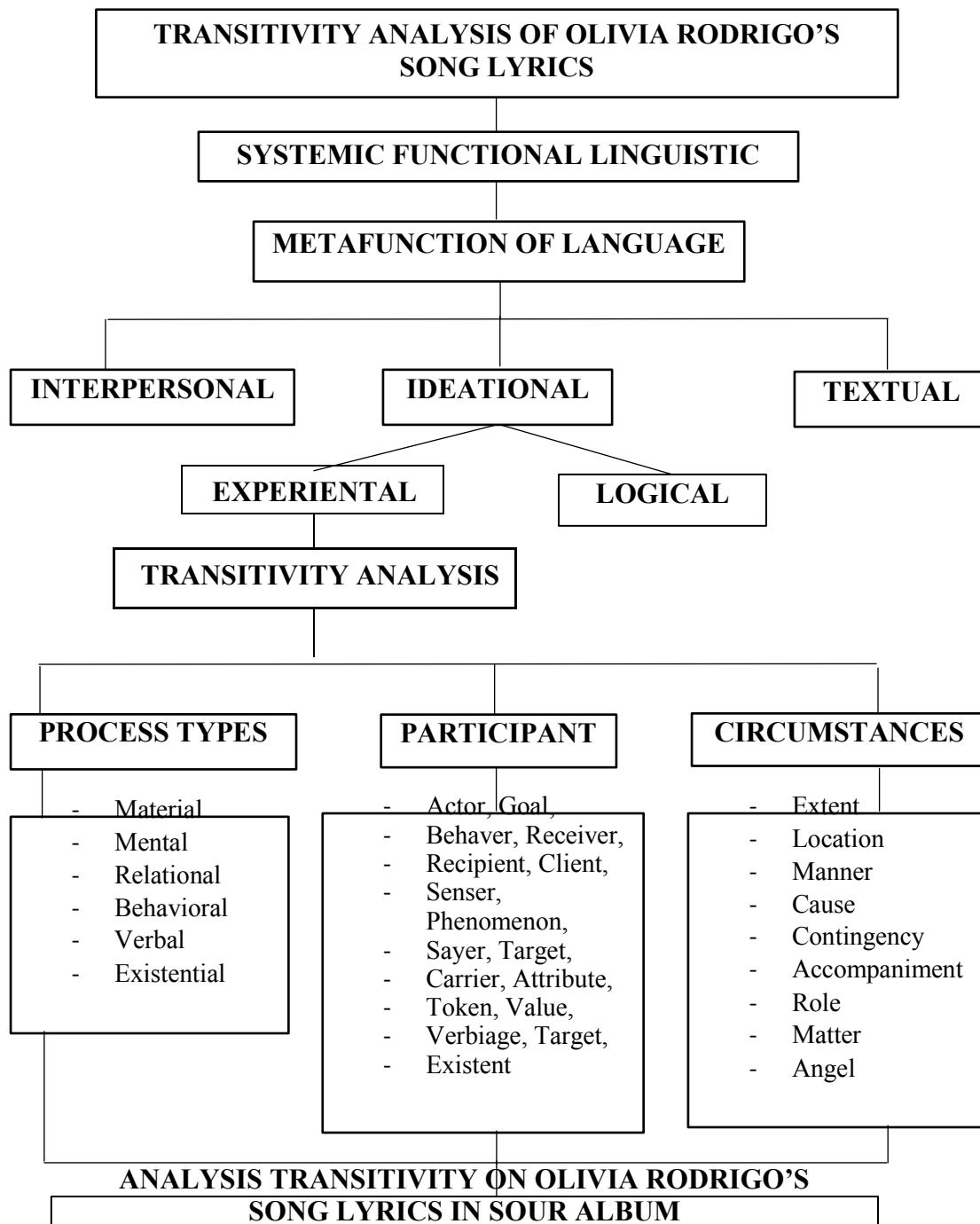


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework “Transitivity Analysis Of Olivia Rodrigo’s Song Lyrics”. Sigalingging, Geby.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The descriptive qualitative method was used to perform this study. According to Arikunto (1993) qualitative research is research that aims to understand phenomena about what research subjects experience. According to Cresweel (2014) research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. This study was conducted in two ways: the writer conducted library research to find books relating to the topic, and the writer collected data via participating in Olivia Rodrigo's Sour Album.

This research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative design with case study to determine the transitivity process in Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics. Qualitative descriptive research is one of the types of qualitative research. The goal of this study is to describe what actually happened during the research in order to reveal events, facts, conditions, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that occurred during the study.

3.2 Data Sources

In this research study, the data source is song lyrics by Olivia Rodrigo's in Sour album. Sour is the first studio album by American singer-songwriter Olivia Rodrigo. It was released on May 21, 2021 through Geffen Records. The album Sour was written by Olivia Rodrigo with producer Dan Nigro and recorded during the lockdown during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The data used in this study are songs from the album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo which consists of 11 songs. Namely: Brutal, Traitor, Drivers License, 1 step forward 3 steps back, Deja vu, Good 4 u, Enough for you, Happier, Jealously, Favorite crime, Hope ur ok.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

In this study, the research used data from the lyrics of Sour album by Olivia Rodrigo's song lyrics. And the data was collected in the following way:

1. Browse in the browser the songs on the album Sour by Olivia Rodrigo.
2. Read and understand the lyrics of the song.
3. Mark the part that contains transitivity used in the lyrics of the songs.
4. Describe and identify the parts that contain transitivity used in the lyrics of the songs.
5. Classify the data into particular categories based on transitivity system.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, all the collected and selected data was analyzed. Data analysis is a process for grouping, seeing relationships, making comparisons, similarities and differences on data that is already to be studied, and making data models with the aim of finding useful information so that it can provide instructions for making decisions on problems and/or research questions. The following are steps to analyze the data in this research:

1. English texts related to teaching and learning materials are included in the data sheet.
2. Analyze and identify data on types of processes, participant functions and circumstantial elements based on transitivity analysis.
3. Each clause with each process is made in the analysis description.
4. The writer found the frequency of process categories, participants function and circumstances. and then the writer will analyze to calculate the percentage classification of each category.