

SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS (HALLIDAY'S THEORY)

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CLASS B

INTRODUCTION

Halliday states that language is the study of how people exchange meanings through the use of language. Systemic Functional theory views language as a social semiotic a resource of people use to accomplish their purposes by expressing meanings in context. Haliday wrote, “the value of theory” lies in the use that can be made of it, and He has always considered a theory of language to be essentially consumer oriented”. (1985a, p. 7). SFL is an approach to linguistics that considers language as a social semiotic system. It was developed by Michael Halliday .

SFL

(Edward
Arnold, 1978).

Language as social semiotic is the social interpretation of language and meaning.

DEFINITION: SFL is the study of the relationship between language and its functions in social settings. SFL treats grammar as a meaning-making resource and insists on the interrelation of form and meaning.

SFL

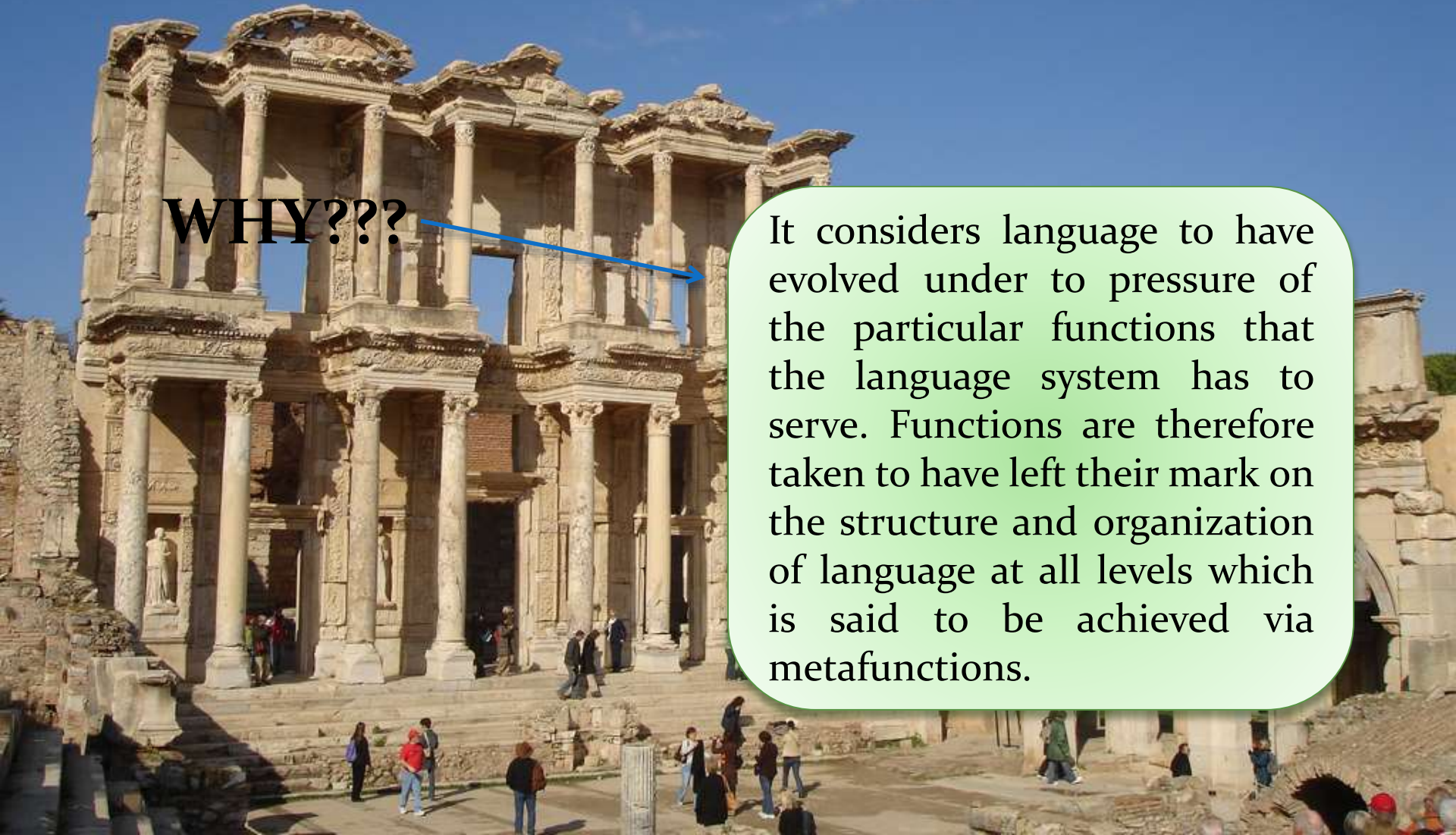


Functional

WHY???



It considers language to have evolved under to pressure of the particular functions that the language system has to serve. Functions are therefore taken to have left their mark on the structure and organization of language at all levels which is said to be achieved via metafunctions.



Language in the perspective of social-semiotic has three principles, namely: language always occurs as a text whether it is spoken or written; language is used to express meaning; language is functional, it reflects the attitudes, opinions, and the ideology of the users (Halliday, 1985a).

Meaning in SFL is known as “metafunctions”. The metafunctions of language are: to understand the environment (ideational meaning); to act on the others in it (interpersonal meaning); to breathe relevance into the other two (textual meaning) (Halliday, 1985a).

REGISTER SYSTEM

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graph TD; A[REGISTER SYSTEM] --> B[Text and Context]; A --> C[Register]; A --> D[Lexicogrammatical]; B --> B1[✓The field of discourse]; B --> B2[✓The tenor of discourse]; B --> B3[✓The mode of discourse]; C --> C1[❖Field]; C --> C2[❖Tenor]; C --> C3[❖Mode]; D --> D1[▪ ideational meaning]; D --> D2[▪ Interpersonal meaning]; D --> D3[▪ Textual meaning];
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Text and Context

- ✓The field of discourse
- ✓The tenor of discourse
- ✓The mode of discourse

Register

- ❖Field
- ❖Tenor
- ❖Mode

Lexicogrammatical

- ideational meaning
- Interpersonal meaning
- Textual meaning

HALLIDAY



SFL

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graph TD; SFL[SFL] --> Semiotics[Semiotics]; SFL --> Metafunctions[Metafunctions]; Semiotics --> SemioticsList["• Language always occurs as a text<br>• Language is used to express meaning<br>• Language is functional"]; Metafunctions --> MetafunctionsList["▪ Ideational meaning<br>▪ Interpersonal meaning<br>▪ Textual meaning"];
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Semiotics

- Language always occurs as a text
- Language is used to express meaning
- Language is functional

Metafunctions

- Ideational meaning
- Interpersonal meaning
- Textual meaning

CONCLUSION

According to Systemic Functional Linguistics, the approach of language teaching consists of 2 grammars. There are systemic grammar and functional grammar. In systemic grammar, language is a part of a system of society. We cannot separate between language and society. Then, functional grammar is how to use language for metafunction. Meaning of language is the meaning of one thing can mean everything or nothing. Systemic Functional Linguistics talks about context. So, language means text. Every language appears is *register*. the contribution of SFL is GBA that used in teaching (procedure, recount, narrative, etc.).



Thank you