

IDEOLOGY CONTEXT IN THE TEXT OF "MAK YONG": SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH

Mayasari¹
T. Thyrhaya Zein²
T. Silvana Sinar³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Sumatera Utara
mayasaribuya1989@gmail.com
t.thyrhaya@usu.ac.id
tengkusilvana@usu.ac.id

Abstract: *This research is motivated by the application of the Systemic Functional Linguistics (LSF) framework with a focus on the ideological context contained in the text of the Malay dance drama "Mak Yong". This study uses the LSF theory pioneered by Halliday. The method in this research is qualitative using two methods, namely Basic Techniques which consist of Tapping Techniques, then the second is Advanced Techniques which consist of Listening Techniques, Recording Techniques, and Recording Techniques. The data in this research is in the form of written text in the form of 10 stories in the text of Mak Yong. The results of this research indicate that the analysis of each data above makes it clear that the Malay dance drama Mak Yong has many ideologies that are very important to apply in everyday life to avoid unwanted bad things. The Malay dance drama Mak Yong has many moral messages that should be emulated by the wider community so that good things can be emulated and vice versa for bad things to be avoided so that the desired peace of life and welfare of life can be achieved.*

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistics (LSF), Ideological Context, Text, Mak Yong*

Introduction

Regarding the performance of the "Mak Yong" dance drama as a traditional Malay art, studies on this dance drama have been carried out using various theories and scientific approaches. Many studies that have been carried out, there are several that examine the use of Mak Yong's dance drama. However, the existing studies only describe the importance of revitalization for the preservation of Mak Yong's dance drama performances and determine the choice of where the domain of this artistic tradition is placed. These studies have the point of view that oral traditions are an important source of identity formation and must be revitalized regardless of the problems, conditions, and constraints that must be faced to do so and documenting the types of dance dramas performed in Mak Yong's dance dramas.

Based on the description above, this research is intended to fill in the gaps that have not been carried out by previous researchers based on the background of the problem in the research conducted later. As an effort to apply the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework with a focus on the ideological context contained in the text of the Malay dance drama "Mak Yong". This is one of the strong reasons why the researcher chose "Mak Yong" to be analyzed from the linguistic perspective.

With the background of the previous research, this study examines the text of Mak Yong's dance drama from the perspective of SFL. There are several reasons why it is important to conduct research on "Mak Yong" from an SFL perspective. The first reason is that previous studies have not examined "Mak Yong" from the SFL perspective, especially in terms of the social context in the performing arts of Mak Yong's dance drama even though Mak Yong's dance drama is full of utterances that use the old Malay language and has the function of every word, phrase, and clause. Which is contained in every utterance that is performed, so that later Mak Yong's discussion will be more fully studied from various perspectives, namely literature, music and anthropology, as well as being developed in the field of linguistics, especially in SFL.

Literature Review

Eriyanto (2001:13) also argues that ideology is a central concept in critical discourse analysis, according to which text or conversation is a form of ideological practice or a reflection of a certain ideology. From these various views, it can be underlined that the concept of ideology is full of certain "interests" which will be reflected in its social structure and behavior. As a consequence, aspects of domination and power play a role in realizing the existence of that ideology.

Ideology, according to Ricoeur (in Thompson, 2003), relates to the image absorbed by a social group, and to self-representation as a community that has a history and identity. Ideology can provide an implicit understanding in action events, which lies in the origin of a group. His job is to spread his faith that goes beyond its founders and also to make it a belief for the whole group. Based on this view, ideology has the function of mediating and unifying to consolidate and strengthen. Ideology is a unit for the community that owns it.

The SFL theory pioneered by Halliday was chosen in this study by exploring the lexico grammatical system and social context, contained in a text. The choice of SFL theory in this study is due to the perspective of this theory on language as an object of analysis, namely language as a source of meaning (a resource for meaning) which is oriented to language choice, meaning choice, how to process intonation, pronunciation, grammatical arrangement about what speakers might think. express. Therefore, SFL is closely related to pragmatics which examines language not only what a speaker said, but also what a speaker meant.

SFL orientation is more to the text of the sentence which is the basic unit of analysis in bargaining for meaning at the level of discourse (discourse analysis). Matters that are grammatical (syntax, phonology, morphology, etc.) are related to the meaning of semantic discourse because the relationship between the two (grammatical and semantic) is a natural relationship, not autonomous. SFL also focuses its study on the context of solidarity between texts and social contexts (situation, culture, and ideology). SFL also treats language as a system in constructing meaning and not as a channel for expressing thoughts and feelings only. SFL's view is that language, life, the universe, and everything else are seen as a semiotic communication framework that creates systems.

Method

This research is descriptive qualitative which utilizes the method of presenting the results of the analysis in descriptive form. The data in this study are written texts in the form of Malay text of "Mak Yong". According to Sudaryanto (2015: 13) research using descriptive techniques in the linguistic realm is research that does not change the data in its analysis but is carried out

by describing and describing the data by the researcher himself. This is what underlies this research to describe the results of the analysis related to the ideological context in the text of the Malay text of "Mak Yong". The data in this study are written texts in the form of Malay text of "Mak Yong" spoken by actors or figures who play a role in the art of the "Mak Yong". The text intended in this study is a collection of clauses contained in the script for the "Mak Yong". The data collection technique in this study was carried out in two ways, namely the Basic Technique which consisted of the Tapping Technique, then the second was the Advanced Technique which consisted of the SLC, the SBLC, the Recording Technique, and the Capable Listening Technique. Note. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 203), the Listening Method or "listening" because it is in the form of listening is done by listening and using language that is aligned with the observation method. In this study, the researcher observed the language of the script or document about the scenario played by the actors in the performing arts of "Mak Yong". The data analysis technique in this study will be carried out by analysing data in the form of utterances in the script for the Malay community theatre performance "Mak Yong", by determining the lexicon grammatical system and genre of each utterance spoken by the performers in the Malay community theatre performing arts "Mak Yong". " In this study, researchers used informal methods in presenting the results of the data analysis. Data analysis is very important in conducting research. At this stage, the search for answers to the formulation of the problem that has been made will be carried out.

The research data was analysed in several steps, namely:

- 1) documenting the speech data obtained from the Malay text of "Mak Yong" by listening and recording the utterances uttered by the characters in the drama,
- 2) identify and sort data based on the data needed,
- 3) copying the data by retyping it and then inserting it into the data card. It aims to make it easier for researchers to conduct analysis,
- 4) analyze the data that has been entered into the data card based on the research problem formulation, and make final conclusions from the results of data analysis that has been done previously.

Result and Discussion

The text of the Malay dance drama Mak Yong contains several stories played by the performers of the Malay dance drama Mak Yong, such as love stories and humorous jokes played in Kelantan, Kedah and Patani.

Almost all the characters played by young women, including the character of the King and Viceroy. Only the character of a comedian and a giant is played by men. In ancient times these young female actors had been carefully trained to sing, dance and act in the palaces of kings and dignitaries for the amusement of the king, or dignitaries, his family and friends. A Mak Yong story usually takes three nights or more when it is performed at the Royal Palace, but nowadays the play has been shortened.

From the explanation above, ideology which is an ideal concept or image desired or desired by the actors of Mak Yong consists of what is desired or unwanted to occur, although the idealized or desired stage often does not enter and permeates all social behaviour, including in the use of language manifested in the text of the Malay dance drama Mak Yong.

For more details, the ideological context contained in the drama text of the Malay Mak Yong dance can be described below:

Ideological Context in the Text of the Malay Dance Drama "Mak Yong"

No Data.

1. *Puteri Bungsu*

Ideology Type: Honesty

Included in honesty because in this story there is a moral message for readers to always tell the truth and act as it is without deceit like what Awang did in this story.

2. Raja Muda Lembek

Ideology Type: Selfless Devotion.

It is included in the ideology of selfless devotion because in this story it is shown from the devotion of Awang who is so loyal to Raja Muda Lembek. Awang Guru never forgot to remind the Viceroy to fulfil his vow to go to Mount Burma after getting a son. However, Raja Muda forgot to fulfil his intention, so it was Awang who always reminded him. Even though finally Awang was kicked out of the palace. But finally, Raja Muda Lembek remembered Awang message and went to meditate on Mount Burma.

3. Anak Raja Gondang

Ideology Type: Wise

Included as wise because in this story there is a moral message for readers so that you don't judge something or someone just from their outward appearance, you have to be wiser in judging someone.

The analysis describes the ideological context of each story contained in the Mak Yong Malay dance drama. From the analysis of each of the data above, it is clear that the Malay dance drama Mak Yong has many ideologies that are very important to apply in everyday life to avoid unwanted bad things. The Malay dance drama Mak Yong has many moral messages that should be emulated by the wider community so that good things can be emulated and vice versa for bad things to be avoided so that the desired peace of life and welfare of life can be achieved.

Conclusion

The ideological context in this study clarifies the respective roles of the characters in each story contained in the Mak Yong Malay dance drama, besides that the plot and meaning of each story really helps the audience to more easily understand the message you want to convey. conveyed by the characters.

References

- Almurashi, W. A. (2016). *An Introduction to Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics*. Journal for the study of English Linguistics, 4(1), 70-80.
- Alo, M. A. (2004). *Context And Language Variation: The EL2 example*. In Oyeleye, L. (Ed), *Language and discourse in society* (pp. 73–82). Ibadan: Hope publication.
- Ambarjati. (2016). *Functional Analysis of Narrative Texts in Elementary School Textbook "Fly with English"*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
- Aziz Shuaib, Ab., & Raja Iskandar Raja Halid. (2005). "The Search for The Middle Path: Islam and the Traditional Malay Performing Arts", Mak Yong Was Declared by UNESCO As A World Intangible Heritage and Described as A "Masterpiece of The Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity", Universiti Malaysia Kelantan.
- Bemigbo, V. (Olateju, M. (2007). *The Lexico–Semantic Features Of Nigerian English In 'Kegites' Discourse: The O.A.U. example*. In Olateju, M. Taiwo, R., & Fakoya, A. (Eds), *Towards the understanding of discourse strategies*. (pp. 149-170). Ago – Iwoye: Olabisi Onabanjo University Press.
- Bilal, Hafiz Ahmad. (2012). "Analysis of Thank You M'am: Halliday's Metafunctions." Dalam *Academic Research International*, Vol. 2, No. 1, January 2012, Halaman 726-732.
- Caffarel, A. (2006). *A Systemic Functional Grammar Of French: From Grammar To Discourse*. London: Continuum.
- Christiana-Oluremi, A.O. (2013). *Lexico-Grammatical Features of Nigerian English*. *International Journal of English Language Education*, Volume 1, 261-271.
- Creswell, J.W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. 4th ed.* California: SAGE Publications.
- David, R. (2006). *A Systemic Functional Approach to Language Evolution*. Cambridge Antropolgy Journal 16:1, 73–96 Koori Centre, Australian: University of Sydney NSW.
- Dimasari & Arnesih. (2017). "History of The Development of the Mak Yong Theater In Pulau Panjang Island Of 1970-2016", *Historia: Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Sejarah* Vol. 2 No. 2 (2017):41-51 P-ISSN 2301-8305 E-ISSN 2599-0063.
- Eggin, S. (2004). *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. New York: Continuum.
- Emilia, E., & Hamied, F. A. (2015). *Systemic Functional Linguistic Genre Pedagogy (Sfl Gp) in a Tertiary Efl Writing Context in Indonesia*. *TEFLIN Journal - A Publication on the Teaching and Learning of English*, 26(2), 155.
- Fairclough, N. (2003). *Analyzing discourse: Textual analysis for social research*. London &

New York: Routledge.

Fauziyah, T. (2015). *Comparative Study of Lexico-grammatical Features of Reading Text in "When English Rings A Bell" and "Bright" English Textbooks for grade 8*. Skripsi. Tidak diterbitkan. Universitas Negeri Semarang: Semarang.

Fitriandi, D.F. (2019). *"Comparative Study of Lexicogrammatical Features of Reading Texts In "When English Rings A Bell" and "English in Focus" English Textbooks for Grade 8"*. Skripsi. Tidak Diterbitkan. English Department Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Semarang: Semarang.

Goulart, L. (2020). *Analyzing the patterns of lexico-grammatical complexity across Graded Readers levels. Reading in a Foreign Language*. Volume 32, No. 2, 83-103.

Grabber, L.P. (2001). *Context In Text. A Systemic Functional Analysis of The Parable of The Sower*. Dissertation. Emory University.

Halliday, M., & Matthiessen, C. M. (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar (4 ed.)*. NewYork: Routledge.

Hardwick, PA. (2020). *Mak Yong, A Unesco "Masterpiece" Negotiating the Intangibles of Cultural Heritage and Politicized Islam*, Asian Ethnology Volume 79, Number 1 • 2020, 67-90 © Nanzan University Anthropological Institute.

Ignatieva, N. (2019). *A Functional Analysis of Transitivity and Attitude Systems Interacting In Student Texts In Spanish*. International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics. Volume 2 No.01, 14-23.

Jelimun, M. O., Suarnajaya, W., & Adnyani, N. L. P. S. (2020). *Lexicogrammatical Analysis of Narrative Texts Written by First Semester Students at Unika St. Paulus Ruteng*. Journal of Educational Research and Evaluation. Volume 4, No.1, 27-36.

Khan, MP, dkk. (2018). *Documentation of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Ich): Mak Yong Performing Art Collection*. International Journal of Information and Knowledge Management (IJIKM) Volume 8 Number 1 (2018).

Martin, J. R dan Rose, David. (2007). *Working with Discourse: Meaning Beyond the Clause*. London: Continuum.

Matusky, Patricia. (2015). *Mak Yong Music of Malaysia: Negotiating Complex Musical Content Within Periodicity*. Malaysian Journal of Performing and Visual Arts, Volume 1, 2015.

Pudentia. MPSS. (2010). *The Revitalization of Mak Yong in The Malay World*. Wacana, Vol. 12 No. 1 (April 2010): 1-19, Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia.

- Raeisi, M. (2019). *Lexico-grammatical Analysis of Native and Nonnative Abstracts Based on Halliday's SFL Model*. Theory and Practice in Language Studies. Volume 9, No. 11, 1388-1395.
- Silverblatt, Art. (2007). *Genre Studies in Mass Media: A Handbook*. London: Armonk (NY).
- Sinar, T.S. (2002). *Phasal and Experiential Realizations in Lecture Discourse: A Systemic Functional Analysis*. Disertasi pada Faculty of Languages and Linguistics University of Malaya.
- Yana, D. (2012). *The Lexico Grammatical Features of The Political Register Analysis in The Editorial of The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. Jurnal DIMENSI. Volume 1 No. 02, 1-7.
- Young, L., & Harrison, C. (2004). *Systemic Functional Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis: Studies In Social Change*. A&C Black.