## The Walters songwriter's emotions and feelings of "I love you so"

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### ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to analyze the Systemic Functional Language represented in "I Love You So" by The Walters through a transitivity system. The object of the study is taken from the lyric of the song "I Love You So". This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method and note-taking technique by paying attention to the process used in the lyrics. The researchers of this study use triangulation to detect the validity of the data. The result of this study shows that the songwriter desires to convey his emotion and feeling to the woman depicted in the lyrics of the song "I Love You So".

**Keywords**: SFL, transitivity, The Walters

## INTRODUCTION

Lyrics are the set of words which make up a song and usually consist of verse phrase and chorus. The lyrics meaning may be explicit or implicit. In this case, the lyric description emphasizes the form, articulation, rhythm and symmetry of the expression. Lyrics are written by people who are imaginative and have deep meaning in putting together beautiful words. According to Hornby (2000), lyrics are expressions of emotions and thoughts, and the message of a song.

Suharto (2011) found in his study entitled *"Music and Language: A Stress Analysis of English Lyrics"* that lyrics are words of a song. The role of the lyrics is not only added to the song, but is an important part of the musical element which defines the theme, character and purpose of the song. In fact, lyrics can refer to non-musical elements of a song. However, it can give a unique and new dimension to the song and enrich the musical performance of the song. Lyrics play an important role in expressing the composer's emotions of a song.

The word "song" is already familiar to people. Most people perceive the song definition. Songs are always heard anywhere and anytime. It has become a part of the lives of the people's live. Songs have imaginative and linguistic characteristics: denotation and connotation. Songs are used to express human emotions. It is necessary for the listener to understand what the song tells about. Definitions of song from different sources provide similar explanations. According to Hornby (2000) of the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Modern English, "Song is a short piece of music composed of song lyrics." Hornby et al (1995) in the Oxford Dictionary of Modern English for Advanced Learners states that "songs are musical works of sung words".

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that song lyrics are a form of literary work expressing a person's expressions, feelings, thoughts, or imaginations about what he saw, felt, and experienced. Moreover, the song is a kind of literary work played by a human voice and accompanied by musical instruments. Unlike other literary works such as prose and stories, songs have the unique characteristic of being sung after being written in the form of poetry. In addition, the song easily captures the meaning and expression that the singer tries to convey.

Several studies have been done on "emotions and feelings". Rachman et al (2020) in *"Hybrid Approach of Structural Lyric and Audio Segments for Detecting Song Emotion"* conducted a study

to analyze the emotions of songs based on song lyrics and song sound characteristics. The study was conducted using a hybrid approach in each conversation with voice and text synchronization. As a result, chorus, bridge, and berth were found to be the best parts because 16 sound characteristics were derived through sound extraction and characterization process. However, the lyrics function extracts up to 11 audio functions. F-Measure value is 0.399. On the other hand, the emotions of the whole song obtained using the hybrid matrix show the best F-Measure for chorus-bridge-v3 among the three emotion detection models for 12 combinations of structural segments is 0.823.

Other previous studies related to emotional analysis based on audio and lyric were performed in the *"Emotion Analysis of Songs Based on Lyrical and Audio Features"*. (Jamdar et al., 2018). This study aims to analyze how the method was generated to detect the emotions of lyric and audio. The result shows that the song was classified into emotional category based on extraction of lyric and audio. This combination is obtained from a variety of statistical experiments which are fused to each audio feature. This study was significantly balanced between the accuracy and ambiguity of the audio feature. This effort is accomplished by setting the threshold and the number of constraints considered by the KNN algorithm. This classification algorithm can be used to create *Music Recommendation Systems* and *Automated Playlist Generation Systems* based on situations and conditions encountered by users.

On the other hand, "Emotional Detection of Lyrics-Based Songs by Effective Vocabulary and Fuzzy Clustering Method" (Hu & Yang, 2009) proposes an approach to detect emotions of lyrics of Chinese songs in particular. As a result, this study has the emergence of a new approach for analyzing the emotions of the song using the emotional vocabulary called ANCW (Affective Norms for Chinese Words). To capture the emotion of song lyrics for each item, the researchers apply purge clustering methods to minimize errors in the process of analyzing the emotions of items. The researchers used average speed of the phrase to group emotional results as the group of items. In addition, the researcher emphasizes that this approach can be applied to the English version of the emotional analysis system using English vocabulary, not specially designed for the lyrics of Chinese songs.

The Walters, a Chicago indie rock band, was formed in 2014 by Walter Kosner. The Walters self-released their debut studio album "Songs for Dads" in 2014 and became viral with their lead single "I Love You So." (Panallgan, 2021). Released in 2014, "I Love You So" helped The Walters ease the band's success after a 4-year hiatus. The band released two unsigned albums, "Songs for Dads" and "Young Men". In 2021, "I Love You So" has over 200 million streams on Spotify and over 500,000 video views on TikTok. It exceeded some of the biggest hits. In early October 2021, "I Love You So" began with a nine-week run on Spotify's Daily. In the 50 USA TOP, The Walters is ranked 39th among the top 50 streamers in the world.

Despite its 2014 release date, "I Love You So" feels as fresh as ever. With its sparkling guitar chords and beautiful vocal harmony, the song preceded some charts dominating Spotify's independent playlists. "I Love You So" is about a one-sided relationship that hurt one partner's heart. Also, this song is about the relationship which an individual wants to maintain in life. Moreover, it covers the relationship between the composer and his lover, and all the love struggles the composer must defend from his lover. The songwriter passionately loves his lover. Although it hurts and ends their relationship, he decides to leave his lover. (Zampanti, 2021)

According to Halliday in (Eggins, 2004), Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory that treats language as social semiotics and resource to achieve people's linguistic goals by expressing meaning in the language context. SFL is the study of how people communicate through language. SFL is more functional and semantic than formal and syntactic in terms of orientation. SFL describes the syntactic structure of a language and centres on language functions (how languages do things and how language processes are done) rather than achieving a more structured approach that puts language elements and language combinations at the centre of meaning.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by Halliday (2002) acts as a language metafunction. SFL is a linguistic theory based on the concept of language function. The core concept of SFL is 'stratification'. According to the SFL, languages can be analyzed based on hierarchies: context, semantics, lexico grammar, phonology, and graphology. Eggins (2004) argues that the main purpose of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the way meanings can be determined from one another and how people interact to produce meaning. Some of the choices people can make are

described in one of the hierarchies of functional systems linguistics, the repertoire: the extent to which people are aware of the choices which exist in a language. Also, Halliday distinguishes three meta-features of language: conceptual semantics, interpersonal meaning, and text meaning in Systemic Functional Linguistics. Meta-features have several types of categories: semantic meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning (Halliday, 2002).

According to Karl Buehler in (Bühler, 2011), there are three types of language communication functions: representative, expressive, and connotative. Karl Buhler is a German psychologist and linguist who claims that the main communication function of a language is to communicate something between the speaker and the interlocutor.

(1) Representative - represents an object in the real world.
(2) Expressive - indicates the author.
(3) Conative - indicates the reader of the text.

The lyric structure shows how the song is organized and uses different combinations. The composition of the song includes verse, chorus and bridge. The structure of this song lyrics in "I Love You So" is known as the ABABCB structure: A is the verse, B is the chorus, and C is the bridge.

*Verse*

The verse is the part of the song form that provides the narrative impetus for the continuation of the song. It gives listeners a deeper understanding of the song. (Daniyant, n. d.). The verse in a song is an opportunity for composer to tell the story of a song. Here, the story unfolds in the song. Without verse, the song would be repetitive and incomplete. (Daniyant, n. d). Moreover, verse covers the whole theme of the song, keeps the song interesting, and provides more information to the listener. It will deepen the feeling and understanding of the content of the song and the message of the song.

*Chorus*

The most memorable part of the song is chorus. Hence, the chorus is repeated several times in the song and includes the song's "hook". (Syahrial, 2017). The chorus is the most emotional point a composer conveys in a song. The chorus is the culmination of all the composer's ideas for the song. It often makes the song title taken from the chorus. It is a summary or essence of the whole song as well, and it has the hook or the most interesting part of the song. (Syahrial, 2017).

*Bridge*

The bridge section can contain lyrics or can be used as an instrumental part of a song. The bridge function is to give a different perspective from the verse and chorus convey. This can be achieved with a high-contrast combination of rhythm, melody, chord structure and dynamic nuances. (Kord Tune, n. d.). The Walters' song "I Love You So" is an indie rock song. Rock songs commonly use the AB (Verse-Chorus) structure. In songs with AB structure, the chorus serve to make up the story behind the chorus. The chorus is the part that contains the core message of the song. Thus, the chorus is the most interesting and memorable part for the listener. (Moxey, n .d.).

Based on the explanation above, the researchers of the study are interested in doing the study of song lyrics based on the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics invented by Halliday. The researchers use Karl Buhler's theory of linguistic expressiveness to clarify the depth of song lyrics analysis. By combining the two theories, it is employed to reveal the differences between the previous studies correlating "emotions and feelings", and the study conducted of the researchers of this study. On the surface, this topic differs from previous studies on "emotions and feelings" because it analyzes Systemic Functional Linguistics in the context of song lyrics.

The data of this study was taken from the lyrics to "I Love You So" by The Walters, released in 2014. The data for song lyrics can be displayed here: https://genius.com/The-walters-i-love-you-so-lyrics

Based on the explanation above, the purpose of this study is to explain the SFL approach to the lyrics of The Walters' "I Love You So" through a transitivity system. This transitivity system was based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach proposed by Halliday. This approach is

different from other linguistic theories. Halliday interprets language as a semantic system which can realize meaning (Halliday, 1994).

## METHOD
*Research methods and techniques*

In this study, mixed method and techniques are used: descriptive qualitative, memo recording technique, and note taking technique. A descriptive study is a study that questions the distribution of variables that contain scientific events or explanations, but it does not manipulate the variable data contained in the study. (Ari et al., 2010). Descriptive study naturally categorizes things. Therefore, it only measures what already exists.

In a study, data collection methods and techniques are important steps to be taken to the collect data of the study. By selecting appropriate and suitable data collection methods and techniques, the obtained data will be more accurate, complete and representative for further processing and analysis of future study. Thus, in this study, a data collection process is through memo recording technique with the data collection method as a modern framework was used.

Reading techniques are used to read the use of language. The word "read" means both writing and speaking (Mahsun, 2005). This method has a basic skill in the form of a tapping technique. The purpose of the tapping technique is to reveal the use of language in both spoken and written.

An advanced technique in the form of note-taking technique is also used in the reading comprehension technique of this study. The note-taking technique was used as a data collection technique. The note-taking technique consists of taking notes of some form of spoken or written usage related to the data source of the study. (Mahsun, 2005).

*Data source*

Data becomes the focus of study because there is no study without data. The researchers of this study categorize the data of the study into two groups: subject and research object.

The subject of the study is the American indie rock band, The Walters. The researchers of this study chose The Walters for the subject of the study because the genre of The Walters song is authentic and relevant to the topic of this study. Incorporating rhythm, blues and soul into the songs is evident in The Walters' passion and dedication to the mid-20th century. With the lyrical plot of the song as the background, the story of life and love is provided to listeners with irresistible pleasure.

The object of the study was one of Walters' songs, which was one of the best-selling and widely played songs of 2021, "I Love You So". The song became the most played song in 2021 on iTunes and Spotify, beating out big bands and several popular artists.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
*Transitivity analysis*

Transitivity system belongs to the experiential metafunction. It is a system related to the language content that constructs our perception of the world (Princeton University, n. d.). Oppose to the traditional grammar, transitivity in SFL focuses on the clause as a whole system and not only focuses on the verb and the object of a clause (Thompson, 1996). There are three constituent elements in construing meaning: participant, process, and circumstance. Later the process is divided into six types: material, verbal, mental, relational, behavioral, and existential (Mayr & Machin 2020).

According to Karl Buhler's theory, language serves a function as a medium to convey feelings and emotions (Buhler, 1982). Music as an expressive form of literature helps us convey our feelings (Mehr et al., 2018). Feelings and emotions can be described through a mental process that is highly related to our cognition, perception, and affection (Halliday, 1985 & Martin et al., 1997). After analyzing the transitivity of the song lyrics "I Love You So" by The Walters, the researchers found four process types in the following order: mental process, followed by material process, relational process, and lastly verbal process. The following are the results of the analysis of each process found in the lyrics.

*Mental process*

After analyzing the lyrics of I Love You So, the study found that mental process is dominating the lyrics. Mental process is a process that explains feeling (affection), sensing (perception), and

thinking (cognition) (Martin et al., 1997). This mental process is divided into three classifications: (1) Affection which involves feelings. (2) Perception which involves the senses of sight, smell, hearing, touch, and taste. (3) Cognition which is involves the mind. In the mental process, two participants are involved senser and phenomenon. In the lyrics of I Love You So, two types of mental processes are found in the study:

*Mental process of affection*

| I | Love | You | So |
|---|---|---|---|
| S | F/P | Complement | Adjunct |
| Senser | Mental: affection | Phenomenon | Circumstance: manner: degree |
| Theme: topical (unmarked) | | Rheme | |
| Mood: declarative | | Residue | |

Mental Process of Affection is the process frequently used in the lyrics of "I Love You So". One of the examples is in the clause /I love you so/. In this lyric, verb /love/ has a function as the process of the clause; /I/ as the senser; /you/ as the phenomenon. From the analysis above can be concluded that the structure of the clause which realizes the ideational meaning in the mental process of the clause is Senser + Process + Phenomenon.

*Mental process of cognition*

| and | I | know | that I've made up my mind |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conjunction | S | F/P | Complement |
| | Senser | Mental: cognition | Phenomenon |
| Theme: textual | Theme: topical (unmarked) | | Rheme |
| | Mood: declarative | | |
| | Residue | | |

Mental process of cognition is found in the lyrics of "I Love You So". One of them is in the clause /and I know that I've made up my mind/. In this lyric, verb /know/ serves the function as the process of the clause; /I/ as the senser; clause / that I've made up my mind / as the phenomenon. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the structure of the clause that realizes the ideational meaning in the mental process of the clause is Conjunction + Senser + Process + Phenomenon.

The examples above show that mental process is intended to express feelings and emotions. The study found that mental process of affection is dominating the song lyrics. It shows the intention of the songwriter who wants to express his feelings and emotion about his relationship with the girl written in the song.

**Material process**

In the second position, there is the material process. Material process is a process that represents a concrete activity (Martin et al., 1997). It is realized by a verb that shows a process of doing or a process of happening. There are two main participants in the material process, namely actor and goal. The actor is a noun which doing the material process and the Goal is a noun impacted

by a doing. In addition to the main participants, there are also additional participants such as range which is an extension of the material process, and beneficiary: the recipient or client who is a participant benefited by the process. Only the material process is found in the lyrics of the song as follows:

| I | 've gotta get away | |
|---|---|---|
| S | F | P |
| Actor | Material: doing | |
| Theme: topical (unmarked) | Rheme | |
| Mood: declarative | Residue | |

| and | let | you go |
|---|---|---|
| Conjunction | F/P | Complement |
| | Material: doing | Gol |
| Theme: textual | Rheme | |
| | Mood | |
| Rheme | | |

The sentence above consists of two independent clauses which represent a material process of doing. Clause /I've gotta get away/ constructed by a noun /I/ as the actor; verbal phrase /have gotta get away/ as the process. The second clause, /and let you go/ consists of conjunction /and/; a material process /let/; a goal /you go/. The actor in the second clause is ellipsed. Therefore, the sentence structure that realizes the ideational meaning of the material process is Actor + Process + Conjunction + Process + Goal.

Looking at the occurrence of the material doing process in the lyrics of the song "I Love You So" by The Walters, it can be concluded that besides showing the feelings and emotions, the songwriter also conveys the actions he takes in his romantic relationship with women which are written in song.

### Relational process

The result of the analysis found that there is a relational process in the lyrics. Relational process is a process that shows the expansion of meaning and intensity relationships (Martin, et al., 1997). According to English grammar, relational process is indicated by the use of the verb "be". The Relational process is divided into two processes, namely relational attributive and relational identifying. Participants in the relational attributive consist of carriers and attributes. While participants of relational identifying consist of Token (defined) and Value (definition). Here is the following data found in the transitivity analysis:

*Relational attributive*

| 'Cause | You | Were | cool |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conjunction | S | F/P | Complement |
| | Carrier | Relational: attributive | Attribute |
| Theme: textual | Theme: topical (unmarked) | Rheme | |
| | Mood: declarative | | |
| | Residue | | |

| And | I | Am | fool |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conjunction | S | F/P | Complement |
| | Carrier | Relational: attributive | Attribute |
| Theme: textual | Theme: topical (unmarked) | Rheme | |
| | Mood: declarative | | |
| | Residue | | |

From the example we know that the sentence consists of two independent clauses representing relational attributive. The first clause, /'Cause you were cool/ constructed by a conjunction /'cause/; the carrier /you/; /were/ as the process; and /cool/ as the attribute. Next the second clause, /and I am fool/ constructed by the conjunction /and/; the carrier /I/; the process /am/; and lastly the attribute /fool/. Thus, the sentence structure that realizes the ideational meaning (attributive relational process), namely Conjunction + Carrier + Process + Attribute + Conjunction + Carrier + Process + Attribute. The example above aims to describe a person by using adjectives to determine the quality of that person.

*Relational identifying*

| You | Are | everything I want |
|---|---|---|
| S | F/P | Complement |
| | | |
| Token | Relational: identifying | Value |
| Theme: topical (unmarked) | Rheme | |
| Mood: declarative | Residue | |

After analysing the lyrics, the researchers found relational identifying process. One of the examples is as mentioned above. In the clause /You are everything I want/ there is an element /are/ which acts as a process; element /You/ acts as a token and; the adjective clause /everything I want/ acts as a value. Thus, the clause structure that realizes the ideational meaning (mental process of cognition) is Token + Process + Value.

Through the examples above, it can be seen that the selection of the relational process in the lyrics of the song "I Love You So" shows that the songwriter is comparing himself and the woman he wrote in the song. In addition, songwriters also want to show how valuable women are to songwriters.

**Verbal process**

Verbal process is a process that shows the activity of saying. Verbal processes can be represented by various models such as asking, ordering, providing information, and so on. (Martin et al., 1997). This verbal process is a process that shows an activity or action involving communication between the speaker and the speech partner. The verbal process consists of three participants: sayer, receiver and verbiage. Sayer is the participant who performs the verbal process. Receiver is a participant who received or addressed in the verbal process. Then, verbiage is a statement that is conveyed in a verbal process. Based on the results of the analysis carried out, in the lyrics of the song "I Love You So", there is only one verbal process as follows:

| You | Are | saying | I'm the one |
|---|---|---|---|
| S | F | P | Complement |
| Sayer | Proses: Verbal | | Verbiage |
| Theme: topical (unmarked) | Rheme | | |
| Mood: declarative | | Residue | |

The clause /You are saying I'm the one/ based on the meaning of the clause expresses the verbal process. The element /You/ plays the role of sayer; the element /are saying/ acts as a process; clause /I'm the one/ acts as verbiage. Through the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that the structure of the clause that realizes the ideational meaning in the verbal process in the clause is Sayer + Process + Verbiage.

**The dominant transitivity process in the lyrics of the song "I love you so" by The Walters**

| NO | Type of process | Total occurrence | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mental | 13 | 43,3% |
| 2. | Material | 10 | 33,3% |
| 3. | Relational | 6 | 20,0% |
| 4. | Verbal | 1 | 3,33% |

From the table above shows the percentage of occurrences of various processes. The lyrics of the song "I Love You So" are dominated by mental processes with 13 occurrences in the data with a 43.3% occurrence percentage. Then, it is followed by a material process where the number of occurrences in the data is 10 with an occurrence percentage of 33.3%. Then, the relational process has 6 times of occurrences with the percentage of occurrences of 20%. The last is the verbal process which the number of occurrences in the data is 1 and the percentage of occurrences is 3.33%. Diagram are presented to see the significant data comparison:
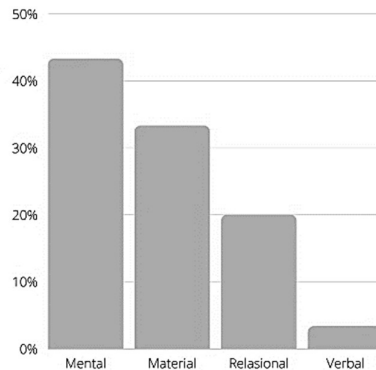


**The occurrence diagram of each process**

After analyzing the occurrence of the transitivity process, mental process is dominating the lyrics of I Love You So by The Walters. Therefore, it can be concluded that the songwriter wanted to convey the feelings and emotions he felt during his relationship with the woman he wrote about in the song.

***Analysis of the song structure and the expressive function***
The song "I Love You So" by The Walters begins with verse 1 as follows:
*I just need someone in my life to give it structure* (1)
*To handle all the selfish ways I'd spend my time without her* (2)
*You're everything I want, but I can't deal with all your lovers* (3)
*You're saying I'm the one, but it's your actions that speak louder* (4)
*Giving me love when you are down and need another* (5)
*I've gotta get away and let you go, I've gotta get over* (6)
Verse 1 functions to build the story in the song. According to the process chosen by the songwriter, the lyrics in this verse 1 are divided into three parts: (1) orientation, (2) complications, and (3) evaluation.
First, the orientation consists of the first and second lines. Both lines are simple sentence that has the original form as follows:
*I just need someone in my life to give it structure and someone to handle all the selfish ways I'd spend my time without her.*
In this lyric, the songwriter chose the verb 'need' as the process. According to the Oxford dictionary, 'need' means require (something) because it is essential. It means that in these lines, the songwriter tries to convey his feeling of longing for someone (a girl). His feeling then elaborated by adjunct /just/ that means the only. This adjunct strengthened the songwriter's desire for the girl. The phenomenon of this clause which is /someone in my life to give it structure and someone to handle all the selfish ways I'd spend my time without her/ shows how helpless the songwriter is. The long description for someone emphasizes how much he needs the woman.
Second, the complication is on the third to the fifth line. In the complication section, the songwriter tells the problems in his relationship with the woman. The problem begins on the third line of the song. This line forms by a complex sentence. The main clause is the initial information about what's the songwriter wants. Unlike the previous lines, this line seems to no longer focus on /I/ as the topical theme. It shifts ideas from describing the songwriter's feelings to describing the woman. However, if the wording in the clause changed into /Everything I want is you/, it is clear that

this clause is still talking about /I/. On the main clause of the third line, the songwriter uses the pronoun /everything/ to describe /you/. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, /everything/ means all that is important. It can be concluded that /you/ is the only one in his heart and has no match. After telling how valuable the woman is in the first clause, the songwriter shows his helpless side in the next clause. It is indicated by the mental process /can't deal/. The first and second clauses are connected by the conjunction /but/, which aims to contrast what the songwriter needs most and the reality. So, overall, the third line shows a message about the first problem in his relationship which is the lack of ability to compete with other men. Next on the complication, the next line reaffirms how helpless the songwriter is in his relationship with the woman. The songwriter's feeling of helplessness is again shown by contrasting the words and actions of the woman. The fourth line consists of two clauses. The first clause, /You're saying I'm the one/ uses a verbal process "saying". The verbiage of the clause suggests that he is her priority and special for her. However, in the next clause, /but it's your actions that speak louder/ shows a contradiction. It is indicated by the use of the conjunction /but/. In the second clause, the special feeling that the songwriter previously had was broken again by the woman. In conclusion, the fourth line shows the second problem which is broken trust in the relationship. In the last part of the complication, the songwriter's feelings of helplessness are again shown. In this fifth line, the songwriter shows how insignificant he is to the woman. The sentence in the fifth line, /Giving me love when you are down and need another/ shows that the love possessed by women is conditional. In summary, the meaning contained in the fifth line is that the woman only shows her love when she is feeling sad and needs support from others.

Third, the last line in verse 1 becomes an evaluation of the problems told in the third line to the fifth line. After telling how helpless he was, the songwriter slowly looked for a way out. This is shown by the use of the material action processes /gotta get away and let you go/ and /gotta get over/. The modal /gotta/ indicates a plan that the songwriter will carry out. Then, the verbal phrases /get away/, /let you go/ and /get over/ indicate what the songwriter will leave the woman. Although using the material action process, the verbs used in the sentence are abstract actions. Therefore, it can be understood that at this point, the songwriter has not really left the woman and that is still in the songwriter's mind.

The next part is the chorus as in the following quote:

*But I love you so* (7) dan (16)
*I love you so* (8) dan (17)
*I love you so* (9) dan (18)
*I love you so* (10) dan (19)

Based on the songwriting structure, the chorus is the part that contains the main message of a song (Moxey, n.d.). In the song "I Love You So" by The Walters, all lines in the chorus use the mental process of affection. The verb "love" is repeated four times to show the intensity of the songwriter's love for the woman. The conjunction "but" in the seventh and sixteenth lines shows the contradiction between the feelings he conveys in the verse and chorus. It shows that the decision to leave the woman still hurts the songwriter.

The last part that will be discussed is the verse 2 as follows:

*I'm gonna pack my things and leave you behind* (11)
*This feeling's old and I know that I've made up my mind* (12)
*I hope you feel what I felt when you shattered my soul* (13)
*'Cause you were cool and I'm a fool* (14)
*So please let me go* (15)

Verse 2 of The Walter's "I Love You So" functions as the resolution. Like in verse the theme in verse 2 is /I/. In this verse 2, the songwriter shows his decisiveness to end his relationship with the woman in this song. It begins in the 11th line through the material doing process /pack my things/ and in the next clause /eave you behind/. The use of two material doing processes shows that the songwriter has taken an action to leave the woman. This decision in leaving the woman is based on some consideration which is written in the next lines. The first consideration is represented in the 12th line. In the first clause, the songwriter describes his feeling as /old/. Adjective old has a connotation that the feeling is already expired and he is no longer love the woman. In the next clause, he gives clues that he has a strong decision on his relationship. The decision is then followed by his hope for the woman in the next line. The use of the mental process of affection /hope/ shows the

vengeful feelings that the songwriter has. Here, the songwriter expects that the woman feels the pain she feels. The next consideration is his feelings of unworthiness. In the 14th line, the songwriter compares himself to women. Here, he thinks of himself as a negative person using the adjective /fool/, while he considered the woman more superior by the use of the /cool/ adjective. At the end of the 15th line, the songwriter shows his determination to end his love relationship by asking permission from the woman to leave her. The songwriter chose to use an imperative sentence marked by the use of /please/ followed by the material process of action /let/ that shows an explicit request to the woman.

## CONCLUSIONS

According to the findings using Holliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics approach, the lyrics of The Walters' song "I Love You So" has three analyses: transitivity analysis, dominant transitivity processes, structural analysis, and the linguistic expressiveness. In the analysis of transitivity, four types of processes were found: mental processes, material processes, relational processes, and verbal processes. Mental process is the most intense process of occurrence. The affective mental process is the most commonly used and contains in the clause /I just need someone in my life/. In addition, there is only one mental cognitive process, and it is contained in the clause /and I know that I've made up my mind /. Moreover, the clause / I've gotta get away and let you go / only has the process of doing material. The composer expressed the feelings and emotions he experienced and the actions he took in a romantic relationship with the woman depicted in the song. Then, there is an attribution-relationship process in the clause /'Cause you were cool and I am fool/ which aims to describe someone using adjectives to determine the quality of them. The clause / You are everything I want / contains the process of determining the relationship that shows that the composer wants to compare himself with the woman in the song. The final process found in the song "I Love You So" is that it is found only one verbal process in the clause / You are saying I'm the one/, and the ideational meaning (verbal process) is realized. Based on the results of the transitional process inferred above, the mental process is the most dominant. Since Walters' song 'I Love You So' mainly contains a mental process, it can be said that the composer wanted to convey the feelings and emotions with the woman written in the song.

The Walters' song "I Love You So" is divided into verse 1, chorus, and verse 2. Verse 1 builds the story of the song which is divided into three parts: (1) orientation, (2) complications, and (3) evaluation. In the chorus, the word 'love' is repeated 4 times as the main meaning of "I Love You So" to express the composer's deep love to the woman. Verse 2 serves as a resolution to express his determination to end his relationship with his beloved woman.

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