



**TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF HEIDI AS THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN *HEIDI* NOVEL BY JOHANNA SPYRI**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring Linguistics Studies in the English
Department, Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirmed that she compiles this thesis entitled *Transitivity Analysis of Heidi As The Main Character in "HEIDI" Novel by Johanna Spyri* by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer also ascertains that she does not quote any material from other theses or someone's publications excepting the references mentioned.

Semarang, 22 June 2023

Risaffani Yasmin Pertiwi

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease. Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.
So when you have finished [your duties], then stand up [for worship]. And to your Lord direct
[your] longing.”*

(Q.S Al-Insyirah Verse 5-8)

*The writer sincerely dedicates this thesis to her beloved family and everyone
who always supported and helped her accomplished this thesis.*

APPROVAL

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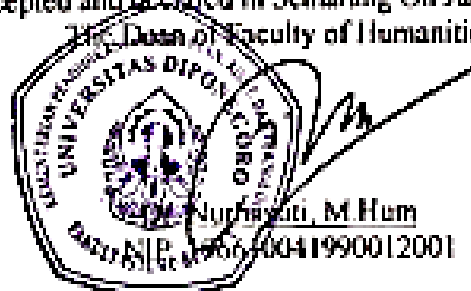
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The writer is realized that this thesis is far from perfection. Consequently, the writer would gratefully welcome to receive every critic and suggestion to improve the quality of this thesis. At last, the writer hope this thesis can be beneficial for the readers who want to do the same research on transitivity in the future.

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Abstract

This paper is an analysis of *Transitivity Analysis of the main character in Heidi novel by Johanna Spyri*. The purpose of of this paper is to analyze the transitivity process in the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri and type of transitivity appears most frequently in the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri . The researcher uses theory transitivity by M.K Haliday (2004). For the method, the researcher uses qualitative. From the analysis, the type of the transitivity. We can find the types of meanings about experience, how we perceive and experience what happens and to relate the process of transitivity contains components of the type that represents transitivity or the process as follows: (1) the process itself, (2) participants in the process, and (3) circumference related to the process. The processes in this theory include: material processes, mental processes, verbal processes, behavioral processes, rational processes, and existential processes In brief, The research is very interesting because we can know types of transitivity process appear in the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spryi . However, The research uses library research as the method of collecting the data in completing *Transitivity Analysis of the main character in Heidi novel by Johanna Spyri*. .

Keyword: Transitivity analysis , Heidi , Johanna Spyri.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language as a means of communication plays an important role in human communication. People can use language to communicate thoughts, ideas, desires, feelings and experiences to other people.

According to Sapir (1921: 10), "Language is basically the instinctive method of humans and non-humans in communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through a system of symbols that are produced voluntarily." It is also language that helps many people to work so that language is a means of realizing people's creative and imaginative literary vehicle in expressing their own bright ideas. In addition, as people working in the field of language, of course we are familiar with the various scopes that exist in the scope of linguistics.. The scope is only limited to literary works., one of which is like transitivity. In this study the object to be studied is a novel from Johanna Spyri entitled *Heidi*. This novel tells the story of a little orphan girl named Heidi. She lives with her grandmother and aunt. After the death of the grandmother, Aunt Heidi decided to accept work in another city. But she could not bring Heidi and decided to leave Heidi to Uncle Alm who lives in the mountains.

Although there are many reviews of the change process such as the study of Dewi Kurnia (2018). Doris Lessing, titled "An Analysis of Short Story Editing No Witches Sell," describes the process of editing a short story. The study explained that some figurative or literal meanings and transfer methods often occur in short stories and in the study of Um-e-Ammara, Rehana Yasmin Anjum and Maryam Javedi (2019). Halliday's Transitivity in a Corpus-Based Analysis of the "To the Lighthouse" corpus described transitivity using the linguistic tool AntCont. A researcher uses a book as a research paper and the book is written in a narrative process known as stream of consciousness (SOC). The difference between other studies and my research is skill. In my research, the survey method is used as a sampling method, and the research data comes from the literature. The work of writing is the book *Heidi* by Johanna Spier. I have chosen to study *Heidi's* book because this book has not been studied using adaptive analysis before.

1.2. Research Problems

This study was guided through the questions bellow:

1. What is the transitivity process in Heidi as the main character in the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri?
2. What type of transitivity appears most frequently in the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri?
3. How is the character of Heidi viewed from Transitivity Analysis most frequently appears in the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri?

1.3. Objectives of the study

This study was made with 2 objectives namely general goals and objectives special. The general purpose of this research is to show a deeper understanding of text analysis by using linguistic studies with theoretical theory. In addition to these general objectives, the specific objectives of this study are also included, as described below:

1. Describe the type of process in Heidi in the transitivity system contained in the novel Heidi by Johanna Spyri
2. What type of transitivity appears most frequently in Johanna Spyri's Heidi novels
3. Describe the character of Heidi viewed from Transitivity Analysis most frequently appears in the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri?

1.4. Previous Studies

The Study of Transitivity Analysis in Stylistic has been widely discussed. A study conducted by Dewi Kurnia (2018). Short Story Transition Analysis Topic Describe the transition process in Doris Lessing's short story No Witches for Sale. This short story is about black and white people in Africa. This study has shown that some "metaphor" or "cognitive meaning" and what can be seen in the transition and meaning of the short story that we find in the study through transitive analysis. The researcher is attracted by Doris Lessing's short story No Witch Will Sell, because it contains the morals we have as young people. The researcher tabulated the statements and analyzed

them using transitive analysis as a method of data collection. The researcher uses the theory of transitivity analysis by M. A.K. Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* 3rd Edition (2004) was used for the research.

Irsy Laila S and Hendra Husnusalam (2019) also discussed the research of transitivity. Based on the idea of change, the English analysis "Laskar Pelangi" explained the process of changing the book. This book is about ten poor children who live in Belitong who go to school with no access and lack of resources, but who dream of doing well in life. This magazine reviews Lintang based on the events in the English version of *Laskar Pelang*. He is brave, fearless, brave and ready to sacrifice for his family. Researcher M.A.K. Halliday (1985) used the theory of transitivity analysis.

Meanwhile, research by Um-e-Amara, Rehana Yasmin Anjum and Maryam Javed (2019). Halliday's Transitivity in a Corpus-Based Analysis of the "To the Lighthouse" corpus described transitivity using the linguistic tool AntCont. A researcher uses a book as a research paper and the book is written in a narrative process known as stream of consciousness (SOC). The researcher used convenience sampling which is not a random sampling method in this study. The result showed that we can find the types of analysis methods, the words were manually divided into each type of process. The frequency of each step is recognized and recognized by the step number through the program. We can find ways of thinking, physical, verbal, social,

relational and existential. Researcher M.A.K. Halliday's (1985) SFL (Systematic Functional Linguistics) theory used summary analysis.

The study of the transformation process is described by Yayuk Nuriyani Sudarko (2017). Novel *Ayat - Ayat Cinta* by Habiburrahman El Shirazi: An Empirical Linguistic Study Explaining Processes of Change in the Novel *Ayat - Ayat Cinta*. The purpose of analyzing and explaining the types of proverbs that appeared in the books of *Grandfather Cinta* is to explain the importance of the results of the study of secondary language studies. The book tells the story of Fahr, a friendly, polite, intelligent and handsome boy who attracts many women. The results show that we can find a symbolic representation of the types of plans related to the concept of word structure through adaptive analysis. The researcher has an M.A. K. Halliday (1994) used formal language theory as a research paper.

Another analysis, a study of transitive analysis Daniel T. Chinua Achebe's *Arrow of God* and Ngugi wa Tiong'o's *Blood of Flowers: A Comparative Systematic Functional Linguistic Approach to Transitive Analysis*. A transition analysis is performed that shares the identified process types among the participants in the selected generators. The researcher used the theory of transition analysis by M. A. K. Halliday (1973, 1978, 1985a, 2002, 2004) in the research.

Kadek Lilis Suryatini (2017) discusses the study of transition analysis. The *Wizard of Portobello* by Paulo Coelho explains the transitive process in this book titled *English Transitive Analysis*. This book is about Athena, whose real

name is Sherin Khalil. He is adopted by his parents. Her father was a businessman and her mother, Samira Khalil, loved Athena very much. He came from a Christian family whose family had fled to London when the country was engulfed in war. The researcher tabulated the statements and analyzed them using transitive analysis as a method of data collection. The findings suggest that we may find other factors in the story. The researcher used M. A. K. Halliday's (1994 and 2004) transition analysis theory in the research.

Meanwhile, Dessy Senjawati (2016) discusses another study of transition analysis. Tenth Graders Transitive Analysis Transitive Explanatory Essay in Tenth Graders Words. The purpose of the study is to investigate difficulties in reading texts according to their needs and in writing texts. This study used qualitative research and case study method. In this study, students have to write three essays twice and get feedback from the teacher, then their theses are used as the main data. The researcher tabulated the statements and analyzed them using transitive analysis as a method of data collection. The researcher used the transitivity analysis theory of Egins (2004) and Chamberlain (2016) for the study.

Rini Yuliana, Sumarlami, Riadi Santosa and Tri Wiratno (2018) study on the transition process. The transition of the novel's descriptive passages and the mountain theme observed by Khaled Hossein discuss temporality in the novel. Our results showed that through transitive analysis we can find personal sentences and often what appears in novel transitions. The researcher

uses the theory of transitivity analysis by M. A.K. Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* 3rd Edition (2004) was used for the research.

Another earlier study related to transitivity analysis was discussed by Hafiz Muhammad Qasim, Mubina Talat and Qamar Khushi (2018). Which in Hamid is given the title of basic transitive probability analysis. According to the research, the findings show that Hamid's Reluctant Foundation has a higher transition process than ours. We explore how experiential meanings are interpreted through specific linguistic choices, based on Hamid's recalcitrant principles, the Systematic Functional Linguistics (SFL) transition model. The analysis reflects the material processes that describe the activities and actions that indicate confusion and terror in the world. Communicative processes mark the identity of people, places, and things primarily through changes in the overall and global identity. It depicts changes in mental processes as a character suffering from mental agony, revealing facts about her past, and Erika being lost in the memory of her dead boyfriend, Chris. Transition analysis. The researcher M.A.K. Haliday (1985) and Eggins (2004) used the theory of transition analysis as a research work.

The last previous study about transitivity analysis has reviewed and explained by Marbun, Lidia April Yanti (2014). Entitled *Process Types of Transitivity System in the National Geographic's Articles* which is explained the transitivity process in the article. the finding showed that we can find the process types of transitivity system are found in the National Geographic. In

the article, we can find the percentage about the process of transitivity for the example: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential process. 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 National Geographic. The researcher used Transitivity Analysis's theory by Martin et.al (1997:102) as the research.

1.5. Scope of the Study

In this research the limitation of discussion is in the use of transitivity analysis to analyze novel Heidi by Johanna Spyri by using the theory of Transitivity according to Halliday. The purposes of this study are to find the transitivity process of the main character in the novel Heidi by Johanna Spyri and the type of transitivity appears most frequently in the novel Heidi by Johanna Spyri. The novel here is object of the study.

1.6. Writing Organization

In order to make a good and accurate writing plan, the study should be done with a detailed and systematic explanation. The lesson is divided into four chapters as follows.

1. Chapter one: Chapter one contains the history of the research, research problems, research objectives, previous studies, scope of the research and work planning.
2. Chapter Two: Chapter Two contains the theoretical framework and research methods. The author describes the ideas that the stylist uses. The theory used is Halliday's transformation.

3. Chapter Three: Chapter Three contains the results of data analysis/analysis. In this chapter, the research results from the data analysis are presented clearly and in accordance with the applied theory. This section is the nature of the research paper, so it must be written in an orderly manner with facts supported by facts found in the literature.
4. Chapter four: Chapter IV has a conclusion.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

The research approach used by the author in analyzing the transitivity of Johanna Spyri's novel *Heidi* is a stylistic approach. The statistical approach is explained by Aminuddin (1995: 4), style is the technique and form of a person's language that presents ideas and rules as a personal characteristic of the creator.

"Language choices of speakers and writers in literary or non-literary contexts".

With the statement above, it is said that the study of statistics is intended as a study that explains the function of the beauty of using certain forms of language. It includes aspects of sound, lexis, structure, imagery and writing. This stylistic approach includes transitivity. The study of stylistics aims to explain the function and beauty of the use of certain linguistic forms ranging from aspects of sound, lexical, structure, and figurative language. This is considered as the most important element in the analysis of a language text using the stylistic approach. According to Aminuddin (1995: 37) the original form in the use of the sign system as described in the text. The study of stylistics is likened to only as an intervention of linguistic studies. While the fact is that stylistic studies are seen from the history of development which can be linked to a number of scientific disciplines, both in terms of linguistics and literary theory (Aminuddin, 1995: 2).

The purpose of stylistic analysis or study is usually to show how the literary world is used to show the relationship of language with its artistic function and its meaning (Nurgiantoro, 2014: 75). Therefore, the study of stylistics aims to have a special impact. The bias is used when the author uses certain forms of language. Thus, stylistic studies have the aim to respond to the text analyzed as a literary work and observe the language of the literary work.

The author uses several relevant theories to conduct this research. This chapter will discuss theories related to the research topics that have been described. The author uses the theory of Halliday (1994), Halliday (2004). Next, this chapter will describe the transitivity process of a novel by Johanna Spyri entitled "Heidi" which is discussed in this study to better understand how the transitivity process is in Heidi as the main character in Johanna Spyri's novel Heidi and what types of transitivity most often appear in the novel. the novel Heidi by Johanna Spyri.

The author outlines some of the main issues of the transitivity process in order to capture the important theory easily. The types of transitivity processes consist of: (1) Material Process (2) Mental Process (3) Verbal Process (4) Existential Process (5) Behavioral Process (6) Relational Process.

3.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Functional grammar, or functional grammar or functional grammar, is a type of grammar described in Halliday's (2004) Introduction to Functional

Grammar that presents language as a social phenomenon. As Eggins (2004) stated, formal language is an approach to linguistics that focuses on how people use language in everyday life to communicate with others.

Systematic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the study of language that focuses on how language is used, specifically how language is used to convey meaning in different contexts. It was developed by Michael Halliday and his colleagues in the 1960s and has since become a well-known method of language and linguistic analysis (Eggins, 2004).

SFL views language as a sociosemiotic system, meaning that it is seen as a tool for creating meaning in human interaction. Instead of focusing on sentence structure or correctness, action and communication of language is emphasized. SFL recognizes that language use is influenced by a variety of factors, including social, cultural, and the needs of the speaker or writer.

In SFL, language analysis involves examining the choices made by language users to convey meaning. These choices can include the selection of specific words, the arrangement of words in phrases and clauses, the use of grammatical structures, and the organization of texts. SFL provides a set of tools and concepts to analyze these choices systematically and uncover the underlying meanings and functions in a given text or discourse.

3.2 Transitivity

According to Halliday (1985), Transitivity is a system that describes experience as a type of process associated with participants and

circumferences. From Halliday's statement, Eggins (2004) also makes a statement that Transitivity relates to the selection of the type of process and the role of participants, which is realized in the reality of experience.

In transitivity analysis there are several types of processes. Each type of process gives meaning to a clause which represents research in researching well. In transitivity there are types and differences between 'inside' and 'outside' experiences. Extraordinary experience is based on what is happening around us, such as someone taking action or maybe some accident happened. While experience for the inside, which is usually associated with something that happens in our thoughts and feelings. Because it's all about how we talk about how we talk about events, or maybe what we know about something.

The first process is called material processes and the last is called mental processes. Material and mental processes are part of the type of transitivity process, there are other processes such as relational processes, verbal processes, behavioral processes, and existential processes. The role of participants in the process includes: actor, goal, senser, sayers, behavior, carrier, value, existent. (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004)

Through transitivity analysis we can analyze various types of literary texts besides through transitivity analysis we can also analyze various types such as texts such as news, speech texts, product labels etc. In this study, researchers wanted to apply transitivity to analyze a novel by Johanna Spyri entitled Heidi.

1. Material Process

Physical activity includes physical activities such as cooking, writing, running, etc. These are called physical methods. According to Halliday (1994:110), "physical processes are processes of 'doing.'" They say that one group does something—something that can be done to another group.

2. Mental process

They say that some organizations should do something that can be done for another group. Alternatively, another group may be created that has not previously existed; such as building a house, writing a letter, or starting an argument. So we can distinguish between the "doing" or evil type and the "bringing" or material things type. The thinking process consists of thoughts, how we feel and how we feel.

They are examined by asking about the quality of the mind; of mind, fall and consciousness

3. Social approach

The relational approach is that he interacts with the participants in his knowledge and explanations. Instead, they say that something is/was/will be, so the relational process is often described as a way of being.

4. Behavioral approach

Behavior is related to physical behavior. One of the main reasons for creating this category is that they distinguish between mental processes and external signs of these processes. For example, many psychological systems have two methods of indicating the physical activity associated with knowledge: 'look' (mind) and 'see', 'see', 'see', etc. (appearance); 'hearing' (emotion) and 'listening' (behaviour); and so on. According to Halliday (1994:139), "behavior and conduct (of people) that affect the body and mind, such as breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and looking.

5. Voting method

This speech is a way of saying or rather a symbolic sign. It is a middle ground between mental and bodily action: saying something is a physical action that shows the mind working.

6. Procedures to be used

These processes indicate that something exists or is happening. There is real "being". But some common verbs are very different from demonstrative or demonstrative.

3.3 Elements of Transitivity System

According to Halliday (1994, p. 107), any type of activity is made up of three elements: "the process itself, the participants, and what is related to the process." This method is observed by the group of words and represents the

central part of the process. Prepositions can be used with noun groups and adjectives can be found with adverbial groups or adjectives.

3.4 Process

According to Halliday (1994), there are 6 types of strategies which are physical, emotional, relational, verbal, existential and behavioural. This table lists the Halliday methods:

Table 1. Process Types Identified by Halliday

1.	Material	Doing	bodily, physically, materially
2.	Mental	Sensing	emotionally, intellectually, sensorily
3.	Verbal	Saying	lingually, signaling
4.	Existential	Existing	there exists
5.	Behavioural	Behaving	physiologically and psychologically
6.	Relational	Being	equal to, or some attribute of

3.5 Participants

Participants are commonly known as groups. each process has specific participants. This means that by knowing the participants, we can know the type of process and the other way. The table below shows the list of participants in each process identified by Holiday:

Table 2. Participants of Each Process Identified by Halliday

No.	Process Type	Participants, directly involved	Participants, obliquely involved
1.	Material	actor, (goal)	recipient, client; scope; initiator; attribute
2.	Mental	senser, phenomenon	-
3.	Verbal	sayer, target/recipient	receiver, verbiage
4.	Existential	existent	-
5.	Behavioural	behave	behaviour
6.	Relational	token, value, carrier, attribute identified, identifier	attributor, beneficiary, assigner

3.6 Circumstance

As argued by Gerot and Wignell (1994), situations provide additional information about time, place, manner, cause/effect, setting, subject, and role. So, it tells when, where, how, why, why and for whom the processes are performed. However, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). He also noted that there are a few other factors such as coincidences, scope and angle.

3.7 Research Method

The research method for conducting a transitivity analysis of Heidi as the main character in the novel "Heidi" by Johanna Spyri can be detailed as follows:

This study adopts a qualitative research method with a focus on textual analysis. The specific type of analysis employed is a transitivity analysis, which falls under the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The aim is to examine the processes used to describe Heidi's actions and experiences throughout the novel.

Data collection involves obtaining a comprehensive selection of textual data from the novel that features Heidi as the main character. This can be achieved by reading and analyzing the entire novel or focusing on specific chapters or sections where Heidi's actions and experiences are prominently depicted. Relevant sentences or passages that convey Heidi's actions, thoughts, and interactions with other characters will be transcribed or extracted for further analysis.

The analysis of the collected data will involve identifying and classifying the types of processes employed in the language to describe Heidi's character. The researcher will examine the various process types such as material, mental, relational, and verbal processes. Each instance of a process will be closely analyzed, including the participants involved, the circumstances surrounding the actions or events, and the overall effect of these linguistic choices in portraying Heidi as the main character.

Through this transitivity analysis, a deeper understanding of Heidi's character, her actions, and her role in the novel can be gained. The findings will contribute to the interpretation of the novel and shed light on the linguistic representation of the main character's experiences as conveyed through the transitivity system.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Result Analysis

3.1.1 Overview of *Heidi* Novel By Johanna Spyri

"Heidi" is a novel written by Swiss author Johanna Spyri, first published in 1880. The novel tells the story of a young girl named Heidi, who is taken by her aunt Dete to live with her grandfather in the Swiss Alps. Heidi's grandfather is initially gruff and unwelcoming, but over time he grows to love and care for Heidi deeply, and she finds joy and happiness living in the mountains with him (Spyri, 1880).

One of the main themes of the novel is the beauty of nature and the healing power of the mountains. Heidi develops a strong bond with the natural world around her, and her deep love for the mountains is a recurring theme throughout the book. Another key theme is the importance of human relationships, particularly the bond between Heidi and her grandfather, as well as her friendships with Peter the goatherd and Clara, a disabled girl she meets later in the novel.

Throughout the story, Heidi faces several challenges, including homesickness when she is taken to live in the city, and the prospect of losing her beloved grandfather when he is accused of a crime.

However, her strength of character and kind heart allow her to overcome these difficulties and bring joy and comfort to those around her.

"Heidi" is a classic children's novel that has been translated into numerous languages and adapted into various films, TV shows, and stage productions. The novel's popularity is a testament to its timeless themes of love, family, and the beauty of nature.

In addition to its themes, "Heidi" is also known for its vivid and detailed descriptions of the Swiss Alps and the surrounding landscapes. The novel paints a picture of a beautiful and peaceful world, far removed from the hustle and bustle of modern life. This imagery has helped to inspire a love of nature in generations of readers, and has made "Heidi" a beloved classic around the world.

One of the unique features of "Heidi" is the way it blends elements of realism with moments of magical realism. While the novel is grounded in a realistic portrayal of life in the Swiss Alps, it also includes moments of wonder and mystery, such as when Heidi senses the presence of her deceased mother or when she experiences a spiritual connection to the mountains.

The novel's protagonist, Heidi, is a strong and compassionate character who has inspired generations of readers with her courage and kindness. Her love of nature and her deep connection to the world around her are both inspiring and infectious, and her story has

touched the hearts of readers around the world (Mainfort & Walker, 2019).

Overall, "Heidi" is a timeless classic that continues to capture the imaginations of readers young and old. Its themes of love, family, and the beauty of nature are as relevant today as they were when the novel was first published over a century ago. Whether read as a children's book or as a work of literature for all ages, "Heidi" remains a beloved and inspiring story that speaks to the best in all of us.

The focus of this research is on the main character in the novel, namely Heidi. Heidi, the main character in "Heidi" novel by Johanna Spyri, is a young girl who is sent to live with her grandfather in the Swiss Alps. She is described as being kind, loving, and deeply connected to nature. Despite her difficult circumstances, she maintains a positive outlook and remains determined to make the best of her situation.

Heidi's love for the outdoors is a central theme throughout the novel. She spends much of her time exploring the Swiss Alps, learning about the local flora and fauna, and developing a deep appreciation for the natural world. This connection to nature serves as a source of comfort and inspiration for Heidi throughout the novel (Spyri, 1880).

Heidi's relationship with her grandfather is also a key aspect of the story. At first, he is portrayed as cold and distant, but as the novel progresses, he grows to love and care for Heidi deeply. The two share many memorable moments together, including reading the Bible and singing songs.

As the novel unfolds, Heidi faces a number of challenges and obstacles. She is sent away from the mountains to live in the city, where she struggles to adjust to city life and to fit in with her new classmates. However, her strength of character and her unwavering spirit help her to overcome these challenges and to remain true to herself.

Overall, Heidi is a beloved character who embodies the values of kindness, compassion, and a deep appreciation for the natural world. Her story has touched the hearts of readers around the world, and has inspired generations of young readers to develop a love for nature and a commitment to living a life of kindness and compassion.

3.1.2 Transitivity Process in Heidi as The Main Character In The Novel *Heidi* By Johanna Spyri

Transitivity process is a concept in linguistics that refers to the way that actions and events are represented in language. It is concerned with how participants (people or things) are involved in a

clause or sentence, and how these participants relate to the action being described (Alfiana, 2012).

Based on the topic of this research, after the research conducted regarding the transitivity process, in the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri, the researchers got the appropriate results and there are some transitivity process in the novel. This analysis is divided into several types according to the type of transitivity process, and only focuses on the main character, namely Heidi.

Based on the analysis of transitivity processes in the novel "*Heidi*" by Johanna Spyri, the most frequent type of process in the novel is material process, which involves Heidi's physical actions and interactions with the environment and other characters. These processes depict her activities such as climbing, running, playing, helping, and working.

There are also instances of mental processes, although they occur less frequently compared to material processes. These processes reveal Heidi's thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and desires. Examples include verbs like think, feel, believe, and imagine.

Verbal processes are present in the novel to illustrate Heidi's use of language and communication. These processes involve speaking, telling, asking, and listening. Through verbal processes, Heidi expresses her thoughts, shares stories, and engages in conversations with other characters.

Existential processes, which describe the existence or non-existence of something or someone, are used less prominently in the novel but contribute to establishing the setting and presence of certain elements.

By employing these different types of transitivity processes, the author portrays Heidi's experiences, emotions, and interactions, allowing readers to understand and connect with her character more deeply.

Below are all the research detail results obtained in Heidi's novel regarding the transitivity process:

A. Mental Process

The mental process concept in transitivity refers to the cognitive processes involved in conceptualizing and expressing actions, events, and experiences through language. It involves the mental representations of the relationships between the subject, verb, and object in a sentence, as well as the meaning and implications of those relationships (Halliday, 1985).

Transitivity can help us understand how speakers conceptualize the causation, agency, and directionality of actions and events in their environment. For example, the use of transitive verbs like "hit" or "break" implies a direct and intentional action by the subject towards an object, while

intransitive verbs like "sleep" or "laugh" do not involve a direct transfer of action.

The mental processes involved in transitivity can include lexical selection (choosing the appropriate verb), argument structure (determining the roles of the subject and object), and semantic composition (combining the meanings of the verb and its arguments to create a complete sentence).

In a novel entitled Heidi, data related to mental processes in the transitivity process are obtained as follows:

1. See

Data 1

She	Saw	Her little bed	Beside her bathed	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ : Location	
Mental Process				

Based on the data, in the first sentence, the subject "She" as we know Heidi performs the action of seeing (saw) the object "Her little bed" followed by the statement "Beside her", which explains the location of the object. The type of mental process

that occurs is perception (sensation) because the subject experiences the experience through his sense of sight.

In the second sentence, the subject "She" performs the act of bathing (bathed) which is performed at a location, which is given the caption "Location". The type of mental process that occurs is a mental process (mental process) because the act of bathing does not involve the object being acted upon.

Data 2

She	Saw	The hay	In golden sunlight	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ : Location	
		Mental Process		

In this data, the mental process occurs in the "Pr. Mental" column. That mental process is "Senser" which refers to "sensing" or "sensation".

Then, the phenomenon or event that occurs is "Saw the hay in golden sunlight" which is located in the "Phenomenon" column. This describes how Heidi saw the straw in the sun being golden in color.

Finally, the location or place where the event occurred is located in the "Circ: Location" column, namely "the hay". The

entire table gives an idea of how Heidi experiences the visual sensation of seeing hay in a golden sun.

Data 3

Heidi	Had Seen	The things	In the cupboard	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ : Location	
Mental Process				

Based on the data 3, mental processes occur in the "Pr. Mental" column. The mental process that occurs is "Had Seen" which refers to the mental or cognitive activities carried out by Heidi in seeing or witnessing an event.

The phenomenon or event that occurs is "The things in the cupboard" which is located in the "Phenomenon" column. This illustrates that Heidi has seen or witnessed the objects in the cupboard.

The location or place where the event occurred is located in the "Circ: Location" column, namely "the cupboard". This shows that the objects seen by Heidi are in the cupboard.

In this case, the mental processes that occur are Heidi seeing or witnessing something (had seen), and the phenomena or events that occur are the objects that are in the cupboard. While

the location of the event is in the cupboard. Therefore, the table includes the types of mental processes and circumstance that occur, but does not involve material processes or physical actions.

Data 4

She	Saw	Peter running to a dangerous abyss	On the side	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ : Location	
	Mental Process			

Based on the data, mental processes occur in the "Pr. Mental" as Senser column. The mental process that occurs is "Saw" which refers to the mental or cognitive activities carried out by "She" in seeing an event.

The phenomenon or event that occurs is "Peter running to a dangerous abyss" which is located in the "Phenomenon" column. It is depicted that "She" sees "Peter" running towards a dangerous abyss.

The location or place where the event occurred is located in the "Circ: Location" column, namely "On the side". This shows that the position of "She" in viewing the event is from the side.

In this case, the mental process that occurs is seeing or witnessing something (Saw), and the phenomenon or event that occurs is Peter running towards a dangerous abyss. While the location of the event is on the side and close to the ravine. Therefore, the table includes the types of mental processes and circumstance that occur, but does not involve material processes or physical actions.

Data 5

Heidi	Saw	The steaming pot		
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon		
		Mental Process		

Based on the data 5, the subject involved is "Heidi". Mental process or mental processes occur in the "Pr. Mental" column. The mental process that occurs is "Saw" which refers to the mental or cognitive activities carried out by "Heidi" in seeing an event.

The phenomenon or event that occurs is "The steaming pot" which is located in the "Phenomenon" column. This depicts that "Heidi" looks at the pot that is emitting steam.

In this case, the mental process that occurs is seeing or witnessing something (Saw), and the phenomenon or event that

occurs is a pot that is emitting steam. Therefore, the subject "Heidi" in the table is the doer of the mental process or the doer of the sight (senser) of the pot that gives off steam (phenomenon). However, there is no information regarding circumstance or the place where the event occurred in the data.

Data 6

Heidi	Saw	Peter stir the butter with his bare arms		
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon		
	Mental Process			

Based on data 6, the subject involved is "Heidi". Mental process or mental processes occur in the "Pr. Mental" column. The mental process that occurs is "Saw" which refers to the mental or cognitive activities carried out by "Heidi" in seeing an event.

The phenomenon or event that occurs is "Peter stir the butter with his bare arms" which is located in the "Phenomenon" column. It is depicted that "Heidi" saw Peter stirring the butter with her bare hands.

In this case, the mental process that occurs is seeing or witnessing something (Saw), and the phenomenon or event that occurs is Peter stirring butter with his bare hands. Therefore, the subject "Heidi" in the table is a mental processor or a visual actor (senser) of Peter stirring butter with his bare hands (phenomenon).

Data 7

She	Saw	Little waterfall	In the great heat	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ : Location	
	Mental Process			

Based on data 7, the subject involved is "She". Mental process or mental processes occur in the "Pr. Mental" column. The mental process that occurs is "Saw" which refers to the mental or cognitive activities carried out by "She" in seeing an event.

The phenomenon or event that occurs is "Little waterfall" which is located in the "Phenomenon" column. It is described that "She" saw a small waterfall.

Circumstances or the place where the event occurred is located in the "Circ : Location" column, namely "In the great

heat". This shows that the event of seeing a small waterfall occurs in very hot temperatures.

In this case, the mental process that occurs is seeing or witnessing something (Saw), and the phenomenon or event that occurs is a small waterfall. Therefore, the subject "She" as Heidi in the data is the perpetrator of the mental process or the perpetrator of the sight (sensor) of the small waterfall (phenomenon) that occurs in very hot temperatures.

Data 8

She	Saw	A peaceful flock grazing on a green pasture	In the middle a shepherd was standing, leaning on his crook.	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ : Location	
Mental Process				

In the data 8, there are three events that involve mental processes, namely:

- a) "She saw a peaceful flock grazing on a green pasture" - This incident involves a perceptual mental process, in which "She" (the subject of the sentence) sees a group of sheep grazing on

green pastures. Perception is the ability to receive, process and understand information from the environment through the senses, in this case the sense of sight.

- b) "In the middle, a shepherd was standing, leaning on his crook"
- This incident involves a perceptual mental process, where "She" (subject sentence) also sees a shepherd standing in the middle of a group of sheep. Re-perception occurs here, where "She" processes visual information about the shepherd and his position in the middle of the herd.
- c) "She felt a sense of calm and tranquility" - This incident involved an emotional mental process, where "She" (the subject of the sentence) felt a sense of peace and calm when looking at the scene. Emotions are subjective experiences that involve feelings, physiological changes, and actions related to that experience.

In all three instances, there is interaction between the subject (She) as Heidi and the environment (flock, shepherd, green pasture), involving mental processes such as perception and emotion.

2. Look

Data 9

She	Looked up	At the mountain		
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		- tops		
Senser	Pr. Mental	Circ : Location		
		Mental Process		

Based on data 9, it describes the mental processes carried out by Heidi. The mental action is "Looked up" which means "look up". In this case, the subject is looking towards the top of the mountain.

The mental action "Looked up" is included in the category of perceptual processes or sensory processes, in which the subject collects information from the surrounding environment through the sense of sight. This perceptual process can assist the subject in building understanding and perception of the surrounding environment.

Circumstance "Location" in the data also shows that the subject performs the mental action by looking towards the top of the mountain which is a certain location. Therefore, the mental act is not just a perceptual process, but also involves understanding the location or the surrounding environment.

Data 10

Heidi	Looked	At	the		
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		bluebells		
Senser	Pr. Mental	Circ: Location		
		Mental Process		

In the data 10, Heidi performed a mental process by performing the action "looked" or "saw" an object, namely "bluebells" that were in an unlisted location. In this case, the senser or subject of the sentence is "Heidi", while the mental process is "looked".

The mental process "looking" is the act of seeing or looking at something by focusing on that object. Meanwhile, the circ or circumstantial element in the sentence is "location" which refers to the object or place that Heidi saw, namely "bluebells".

From the data "Heidi Looked At the bluebells", it can be analyzed that the mental process that occurs is "Perception" or "Sensation". This is because the word "Looked" denotes the act of seeing with the sense of the eye to observe objects around it, namely bluebells. While the word "bluebells" denotes the object observed by Heidi. Therefore, it can be concluded that Heidi is observing or feeling the sensation of seeing the beautiful bluebells around her.

Heidi	Looked	The wild roses that were shining	In the last rays of the sun	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ: Location	
	Mental Process			

On this data 11, Heidi carried out a mental process in the form of seeing or observing (looked) at the object that was the focus of her attention, namely the wild roses that were shining “in the last rays of the sun.

The mental process carried out by Heidi is a mental action that occurs in her mind. Through her sense of sight, Heidi was able to clearly see the object that was the focus of her attention which was a wild rose. In addition, in this sentence there is the use of the word "shining" which indicates the reflection of light from the rose, giving the impression that the rose has a strong appeal and attracts Heidi's attention.

In this context, Heidi's mental processing is part of her cognitive ability to process visual information obtained through the sense of sight. This mental process also allows Heidi to pay close attention to the small details of her surroundings, so that she can enjoy the beauty of nature and gain valuable experience from these activities.

3. Hear

Data 12

She	Heard	Her grandfather's deep voice	outside	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ: Location	
	Mental Process			

Data 12 contains a mental process or mental process, which refers to mental activity that occurs in a person's mind, such as thinking, feeling, or experiencing something.

In this sentence, the mental process that occurs is "She Heard" or "he heard", which indicates the presence of auditory activity or auditory perception by the subject in the sentence. Apart from that, there are also several other elements in the sentence that need to be considered in order to fully understand the mental process.

- a) Senser (doer): "She" or "he" is the subject or actor in the sentence, which performs the mental process of "hearing".

- b) Pr. Mental (mental process): "Heard" or "hear" is a mental process that occurs in a sentence, which is carried out by the subject or actor.
- c) Phenomenon (phenomenon): "Her grandfather's deep voice" or "his grandfather's deep voice" is the phenomenon or object heard by the subject in the sentence.
- d) Circ (environment or context): "outside" or "outside" is the environment or context in which the phenomenon or object is heard by the subject in the sentence.

Data 13

When	Heidi	Heard	Those words, she started, and holding out her hand to all, she said : “Good Night”	
Circ : Matter	Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	
Mental Process				

The data 13 also contains a mental process, namely "Heidi heard" or "Heidi heard". This mental process indicates that the subject in the sentence, namely Heidi, is carrying out auditory perception activities.

"Those words" or "those words" is the environment or context in which the phenomenon or object is heard by the subject in the sentence. These words are not explained in detail in the sentence, so we don't know what Heidi actually heard. "Heidi" is the subject or actor in the sentence, who carries out the mental process of "hearing".

"Heard" or "hear" is a mental process that occurs in a sentence, which is carried out by the subject or actor. There is no phenomenon or object specifically mentioned in the sentence. However, we can safely assume that Heidi heard the words mentioned in an environment or context that was not explained in detail in the sentence.

4. Held

Data 14

She	Held	The largest bird		
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon		
		Mental Process		

In the data, "She Held The largest bird", it can be analyzed that the mental process that occurs is "Possession" or "Holding".

This is because the word "Held" denotes the act of grasping or holding an object, namely the largest bird.

While the phrase "the largest bird" denotes the object that is being held by the subject in the sentence. The sener or subject in the sentence is "She", which refers to Heidi is performing the action of holding. The phenomenon or object being held is "the largest bird".

Therefore, it can be concluded that the subject in the sentence is holding or possessing the largest bird. The mental process of holding suggests that the subject has physical control over the object being held. However, it doesn't have any information about the location or context in which this action is taking place.

Data 15

Heidi	Held	Peter's coattails and pleaded with him to let her come		
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon		
		Mental Process		

From the data "Heidi Held Peter's coattails and pleaded with him to let her come", it can be analyzed that the mental process that occurs is "Possession" or "Holding". This is because the word "Held" denotes the act of grasping or holding an object, namely Peter's coattails. While the phrase "Peter's coattails" denotes the object that is being held by the subject in the sentence.

Furthermore, the sentence also includes another action or mental process, which is "pleaded". This mental process indicates that Heidi is making an earnest appeal or request to Peter to let her come. The sender or subject in the sentence is still "Heidi", while the phenomenon or object of the pleading action is "Peter", who is being asked to let her come.

Therefore, it can be concluded that Heidi is holding Peter's coattails while pleading with him to let her come. The mental process of holding suggests that the subject has physical control over the object being held, while the mental process of pleading suggests that the subject is making a request or appeal to another person.

5. Remember

Data 16

Suddenly	Heidi	Remembered	All of the happenings	Of the previous day
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Circ: matter	Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ: Time
Mental Process				

From the data "Suddenly Heidi Remembered All of the happenings Of the previous day", it can be analyzed that the mental process that occurs is "Recollection" or "Remembering". This is because the verb "Remembered" denotes the cognitive activity of retrieving past memories or information, and the circumstantial element "Of the previous day" denotes the time period from which the memories are being retrieved.

The senser or subject in the sentence is "Heidi", which refers to the person who is performing the mental process of recollection. The phenomenon or object of the action is "All of the happenings", which suggests that Heidi is remembering events or incidents that occurred on the previous day.

The circumstantial element "Suddenly" denotes the manner or way in which the mental process of recollection occurs. This suggests that the recollection was unexpected or sudden, indicating that Heidi may have been preoccupied with other thoughts or activities before the memories resurfaced.

Therefore, it can be concluded that Heidi is actively engaged in the mental process of recollection, trying to retrieve

memories from the previous day. The suddenness of the recollection suggests that it may have been triggered by a sudden stimulus or event, or that Heidi may have been consciously or unconsciously avoiding the memories before they resurfaced.

6. Come

Data 17

Heidi	Had come and was looking	With wondering eyes At the splendid pictures	in the large books, That Grandma was showing her.	
Senser	Pr. Mental	Phenomenon	Circ:Location	
Mental Process				

From the data "Heidi Had come and was looking With wondering eyes At the splendid pictures in the large books, That Grandma was showing her", it can be analyzed that the mental process that occurs is "Perception" or "Looking". This is because the verb "looking" denotes the act of actively seeing or observing something, which in this case is the "splendid pictures in the large books" that Grandma is showing to Heidi.

The senser or subject of the sentence is "Heidi", who is actively engaged in the process of looking at the pictures. The circumstantial element "With wondering eyes" suggests that Heidi is looking with curiosity or amazement, indicating an emotional response to the pictures she is seeing.

The phenomenon or object of the action is the "splendid pictures in the large books" that Grandma is showing to Heidi. The circumstantial element "in the large books" denotes the location or medium in which the pictures are presented.

Therefore, it can be concluded that Heidi is actively perceiving and experiencing the pictures that Grandma is showing her, with a sense of wonder and amazement. The mental process of looking suggests that the subject is actively engaged in the process of perception, trying to make sense of the pictures and their details.

B. Material Process

Material process is one of the six types of transitivity processes in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) that describes actions or events that involve a physical or tangible object. Material process is a clause element that involves the doing or performing of an action by the subject to the object (Halliday, 1985).

In a material process, the subject is typically a sentient being, such as a person or an animal, and the object is a physical entity, such as an object or a substance.

In a novel entitled Heidi, data related to material process in the transitivity process are obtained as follows:

1. Awake

Data 18

Heidi	was	Awakened early	This morning by a loud whistle.	
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal	Circ: Time	
Material Process				

Based on the data "Heidi was Awakened early This morning by a loud whistle", the type of process that occurs is a Material Process. This is because the verb "Awakened" denotes a physical action that is done to Heidi, and it involves a change of state or condition from being asleep to being awake.

The actor in the sentence is not explicitly stated, but it can be assumed that the cause or agent of the action is the loud whistle, which functions as the Goal of the action. The whistle is the entity that causes Heidi to be awakened from her sleep.

The circumstantial element "This morning" denotes the time when the action occurs, indicating that the awakening happens in the morning. This provides context for the action and gives a sense of the time frame in which it occurs.

Therefore, it can be concluded that Heidi undergoes a physical change of state or condition, from being asleep to being awake, due to the loud whistle that functions as the cause or agent of the action. This process is classified as a Material Process, as it involves a physical action that affects Heidi's state or condition.

2. Take

Data 19

She	Took off	Her coat		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
Material Process				

Based on the given data "She Took off Her coat", the subject or actor of the sentence is "She", which refers to Heidi is performing the action. The action or mental process that occurs is "Took off", which denotes the physical act of removing the coat.

The goal of the action is not explicitly stated in the sentence, but it can be assumed that the goal is the coat that "She"

is removing. Therefore, the goal is the affected or acted upon element in the sentence.

There is no circumstantial element mentioned in the sentence, which means there is no additional information about the context or circumstances surrounding the action.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the material process that occurs in the given sentence is the physical act of taking off the coat, which is performed by the subject "She". The coat is the goal of the action, which is the affected element. The sentence does not provide any additional information about the circumstance or context of the action.

Data 20

Heidi	Taking off	Her Apron		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
Material Process				

In the data "Heidi Taking off Her Apron", there are three elements in the transitivity process analysis, namely actors, goals, and material processes.

The actor in this sentence is "Heidi", which refers to the actor in the material process. The goal or purpose of the material process is not stated in the sentence, so it cannot be analyzed.

The material process in this sentence is "Taking off", which refers to the physical action taken by "Heidi" in taking off her apron. This material process involves physical objects or objects, namely the apron which is the focus of the process.

Thus, it can be concluded that in this sentence a material process occurs where "Heidi" takes the physical action of taking off her apron.

Data 21

She	Took off	Her bag		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
Material Process				

In the data 21 "She took off her bag", there are three main elements involved in the grammatical process, namely "Actor", "Material Process", and "Goal".

The "actor" in this sentence is "She", which refers to Heidi that performing the action. The "Material Process" that occurs is "took off", which is a material process carried out by "She". Material processes describe physical actions or observable changes.

"Goal" in this sentence is "Her bag", which is the object of the action performed by "She". This shows that "She" carries out material processes to remove or remove the bag she is wearing.

In terms of meaning, this sentence describes Heidi's action to let go of the bag she was wearing. This material process involves changing the condition or position of the bag which was originally attached to Heidi's body to be removed.

In transitivity analysis, "She" as an "Actor" performs material processing on "Goal" namely "Her bag". There is no element of "circumstance" in this sentence, so there is no additional information about the situation or context in which the process occurred.

In a wider context, this sentence could indicate that Heidi feels the need to let go of her bag. This may be due to the weight of the bag or because "She" wants to take or store something in the bag.

3. Come

Data 22

She	Came running	To peter with her apron full of		
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		flowers		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
Material Process				
She	Had come up	The mountain	The day before	
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal	Circ: Time	
Material Process				

Based on the data 22, for the first sentence "She Came running To peter with her apron full of flowers", the Actor is "She" and the Goal is "Peter". The Process that occurred is a Material Process because it involves physical actions, specifically carrying flowers in her apron and running to Peter.

For the second sentence "She Had come up The mountain The day before", the Actor is "She" and the Goal is "the mountain". The Process that occurred is a Material Process because it involves physical movement or travel, specifically the act of coming up the mountain. The Circumstance element "The day before" denotes the time when the action occurred. In both sentences, the Material Process involves the subject performing a physical action or movement to achieve a goal or reach a destination. The Goal in the first sentence is Peter, and in the

second sentence, it is the mountain. The Actor in both sentences is Heidi.

4. Sit

Data 23

She	Was sitting	On the ground	Behind a little mound	
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal	Circ: location	
Material Process				

In data 23, the data given was "She was sitting on the ground behind a little mound." "Actor" refers to the subject or actor in the sentence. In this sentence, "She" functions as the actor or subject who performs the Material Process.

"Process Type" refers to the type of action or process in the sentence. In this sentence, "sitting" is the type of action or Material Process performed by "She".

"Verb" is a verb that describes the type of action performed by the actor or subject. In this sentence, "sitting" is the verb that describes the action performed by "She". "Goal" refers to the object or location that is the focus of the action or process in the sentence. In this sentence, the aim of the action "sitting" is "on the

ground behind a little mound". This indicates that "She" is sitting on the ground behind a small mound.

"Circumstantial Element" or environmental elements refer to other factors in the sentence such as time, place, or other conditions that affect the action or process in the sentence. In this sentence, "Behind a little mound" is an environmental element that describes the location where "She" sits. This provides additional information about where "She" is.

Thus, the sentence describes the physical act of "sitting" performed by "She" meaning Heidi with the intention of sitting on the ground behind a small mound. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from a standing or walking position to a sitting position.

Data 24

Heidi	Sat down quietly	On her chair.		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
Material Process				

In data 24, the sentence given is "Heidi sat down quietly on her chair." The "Actor" in this sentence is "Heidi" who performs the Material Process. The "Process Type" is again a Material

Process, as Heidi is physically sitting down on the chair. The "Verb" used in this sentence is "sat down", which describes the action of Heidi sitting down on the chair.

The "Goal" of this Material Process is "her chair", which indicates that the focus of the action is on Heidi sitting down on her own chair. The circumstantial element in this sentence is "quietly", which describes the manner in which Heidi sits down on her chair. This provides additional information about the action of sitting down on the chair and adds a tone to the sentence.

Overall, the sentence describes the physical action of Heidi sitting down on her chair in a quiet manner. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from standing to sitting on the chair.

5. Walk

Data 25

She	Walked quietly	By the peter side		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
Material Process				

In data 25, the sentence given is "She walked quietly by the Peter side." The "Actor" in this sentence is "She" who performs the Material Process. The "Process Type" is also a Material Process, as "walking" involves physical movement and a change in state or condition.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "walked", which describes the action of "She" moving by the Peter side. The "Goal" of the Material Process is "by the Peter side", which indicates the location where the action is performed. This tells us that "She" is walking beside or near Peter.

The circumstantial element in this sentence is "quietly", which describes the manner in which "She" is walking. This provides additional information about the action of walking and adds a tone to the sentence.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "walking" performed by Heidi next to Peter in a quiet manner. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from a stationary position to a walking position.

Data 26

Heidi	Walked up	The stairs very slowly		
Actor	Pr.	Goal		

	Material			
	Material Process			

In the given data, the sentence is "Heidi walked up the stairs very slowly". The "Actor" in this sentence is "Heidi" who performs the Material Process. The "Process Type" is also a Material Process, as "walking" involves physical movement and a change in state or condition.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "walked", which describes the action of "Heidi" ascending the stairs. The "Goal" of the Material Process is "up the stairs", which indicates the location where the action is performed. This tells us that "Heidi" is walking towards the higher level of a building using stairs.

The circumstantial element in this sentence is "very slowly", which describes the manner in which "Heidi" is walking. This provides additional information about the action of walking and adds a tone to the sentence.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "walking" performed by "Heidi" up the stairs very slowly. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from a stationary position to a walking position while ascending the stairs

6. Buy

Data 27

I	Bought	The new stocking		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
Material Process				

In the given data 27, the sentence is "I bought the new stocking". In this sentence, "I" functions as the actor who performs the Material Process is Heidi. The "Process Type" is also a Material Process, as "buying" involves a physical action of purchasing something.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "bought", which describes the action of "I" purchasing the new stocking. The "Goal" of the Material Process is "the new stocking", which indicates the object or item that is being bought.

There is no circumstantial element mentioned in this sentence that provides additional information about the action, location, or manner of the process.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "buying" performed by Heidi on the new stocking. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from not having the new stocking to possessing it through the action of purchasing it.

7. Run

Data 28

Heidi	Run up	To him and the two goat follwed		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
	Material Process			

In the given data, the sentence is "Heidi ran up to him and the two goats followed". The "Actor" in this sentence is "Heidi" who performs the Material Process. The "Process Type" is also a Material Process, as "running" involves physical movement and a change in state or condition.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "ran", which describes the action of "Heidi" moving towards "him", the Goal of the action. This tells us that "Heidi" is running towards someone.

The "Goal" of the Material Process is "to him", which indicates the location where the action is performed. This implies that "Heidi" is running towards someone.

The circumstantial element in this sentence is "and the two goats followed", which describes the additional action of the two goats that follow "Heidi". This provides additional information

about the action of running and indicates that "Heidi" is being followed by two goats.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "running" performed by "Heidi" towards someone while being followed by two goats. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from a stationary position to a running position.

8. Clap

Data 29

Heidi	Clapping	Her hands.		
Actor	Pr. Material	senser		
Material Process				

In the given data, "Heidi clapping her hands", the actor is "Heidi", who is performing the Material Process. The Process Type is also a Material Process, as "clapping" involves physical action and a change in state or condition.

The verb used in this sentence is "clapping", which describes the action of "Heidi" making a sharp sound by striking her hands together repeatedly. The Goal of the Material Process is not explicitly stated, but it can be inferred that "Heidi" is clapping her hands for some reason or purpose.

The circumstantial element in this sentence is "her hands", which denotes the body part that "Heidi" is using to perform the action. This provides additional information about the action of clapping and indicates the physical nature of the Material Process.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "clapping" performed by "Heidi" using her hands. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from a position of having hands apart to repeatedly striking them together to produce a sharp sound. The Senser in this sentence is not explicitly stated, but it can be inferred that "Heidi" is the one who perceives the sound produced by clapping her hands.

9. Go

Data 30

Heidi	Went up	To the pasture with peter and the goats		
Actor	Pr. Material	Goal		
Material Process				

In the given data, the sentence is "Heidi went up to the pasture with Peter and the goats". The "Actor" in this sentence is "Heidi" who performs the Material Process. The "Process Type" is a Material Process, as "going" involves physical movement and a change in state or condition.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "went", which describes the action of "Heidi" moving from one location to another. The "Goal" of the Material Process is "to the pasture with Peter and the goats", which indicates the location where the action is performed. This tells us that "Heidi" is moving towards a specific location along with Peter and the goats.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "going" performed by "Heidi" to the pasture along with Peter and the goats. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from a stationary position to a moving position towards a specific location.

10. Dance

Data 31

She	danced	Around the room	In the grandfather's house	
Actor	Pr.	Goal	Circ :	

	Material		Location	
	Material Process			

In the given data, "She danced around the room in the grandfather's house". The "Actor" in this sentence is "She" that Heidi who performs the Material Process of "dancing". The "Process Type" is also a Material Process, as it involves a change in physical state or condition.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "danced", which describes the action of Heidi moving rhythmically to music. The "Goal" of the Material Process is "around the room in the grandfather's house", which indicates the location where the action is performed. This tells us that "She" is dancing around the room inside the grandfather's house.

The circumstantial element in this sentence is "In the grandfather's house", which describes the specific location where Heidi is dancing. This provides additional information about the action of "dancing" and adds context to the sentence.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "dancing" performed by Heidi around the room in the grandfather's house. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from a stationary position to a moving position while dancing.

11. Dress

Data 32

She	dressed	In a great hurry		
Actor	Pr. Material	Circ: Location		
	Material Process			

In the given data, the sentence is "She dressed in a great hurry". The "Actor" in this sentence is "She" who performs the Material Process. The "Process Type" is also a Material Process, as "dressing" involves a change in physical state or condition from being undressed to being dressed.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "dressed", which describes the action of "She" putting on clothes. There is no explicit "Goal" in this sentence, but the circumstantial element "in a great hurry" describes the manner in which "She" is performing the Material Process. This provides additional information about the action of dressing and adds a tone to the sentence.

The circumstantial element "in a great hurry" can also be interpreted as an adverbial phrase describing the duration of the action. Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "dressing" performed by "She" in a rushed or hurried manner.

Thus, the sentence can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from being undressed to being dressed.

12. Step

Data 33

Heidi	Immadiately	Stepped down	From the stool	
Actor	Circ: Matter	Pr. Material	Goal	
Material Process				

In the given data, the sentence is "Heidi immediately stepped down from the stool". The "Actor" in this sentence is "Heidi" who performs the Material Process. The "Process Type" is also a Material Process, as "stepping down" involves a change in physical state or position.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "stepped down", which describes the action of "Heidi" moving from a higher position (on the stool) to a lower position (on the ground). The circumstantial element "immediately" describes the manner in which "Heidi" is performing the Material Process. This provides additional information about the action of stepping down and adds a tone to the sentence.

The circumstantial element "from the stool" provides the "Goal" of the Material Process, indicating the location from where the action is performed. The "Circumstance Type" is "Matter", which specifies the object that is acted upon.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "stepping down" performed by "Heidi" immediately from the stool. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or position.

13. Scream

Data 34

Suddenly	She	Screamed aloud	On the picture	
Circ :matter	Actor	Pr material	Circ : location	
Material Process				

Based on the given data, the sentence is "Suddenly she screamed aloud on the picture". The "Circumstance" in this sentence is "Suddenly", which describes the timing or manner of the event. The "Actor" is "She" who performs the Material Process, which is "screamed aloud". The "Process Type" is also a Material Process, as it involves a change in state or condition from being quiet to screaming.

The "Goal" in this sentence is "on the picture", which indicates the location or target of the action. This tells us that "She" is screaming at the picture.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of "screaming aloud" performed by Heidi at the picture suddenly. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition from being quiet to screaming. The circumstantial element "suddenly" adds a tone to the sentence and describes the timing or manner of the event. The prepositional phrase "on the picture" indicates the location or target of the action.

14. Slow

Data 35

She	Slowed	Her step		
Senser	Pr. Material	Phenomenon		
Material Process				

In the given data 35 sentence "When Heidi opened her eyes next morning, she did not know where she was," the transitivity process can be analyzed as follows. The subject of the sentence is "Heidi," and the verb is "opened." The object of the verb is "her eyes," indicating that Heidi performed the action of opening her own eyes.

The verb "opened" represents a material process, which involves a physical action or change in state. In this case, it describes the act of Heidi opening her eyes. The circumstantial element "next morning" provides additional information about the timing of the event.

There are no other elements such as "Matter," "Senser," "Pr. Material," or "Phenomenon" involved in this sentence. It simply portrays the straightforward action of Heidi opening her eyes in the morning and her subsequent confusion about her whereabouts.

15. Follow

Data 36

She	Followed	Peter		
Senser	Pr. Material	Phenomenon		
Material Process				

The transitivity process in this sentence involves the subject "She" performing the action of following. The verb "followed" represents a material process, indicating a physical action or movement. The object of the verb, "Peter," serves as the goal or target of the action, indicating that the subject is following Peter specifically.

Therefore, the sentence describes the physical action of following performed by the subject "She" towards the goal of Peter. This can be classified as a Material Process because it involves a change in physical state or condition, specifically the movement of the subject in the direction of Peter. The circumstantial elements, such as "Senser," "Pr. Material," and "Phenomenon," are not specified in the given data, so we focus primarily on the material process of following.

16. Stand

Data 37

Heidi	Stood	At the window	Watching the snow falling down	
Senser	Pr. Material	Circ : Location	Phenomenon	
Material Process				

Based on the given data 37, the transitivity process in this sentence involves the subject "Heidi" performing the action of standing. The verb "stood" represents a material process, indicating a physical action or change in posture. Heidi stood in a particular location, which is specified as "at the window."

The circumstance of location "at the window" provides additional information about where the action of standing took place. It describes the specific position or place where Heidi stood.

The phenomenon of the sentence is "watching the snow falling down." This indicates what Heidi was doing while standing at the window. The verb "watching" suggests a mental or perceptual process of observing the snow falling down.

Therefore, the sentence describes Heidi's physical action of standing at the window, while her attention was focused on watching the snow falling down. The transitivity process can be classified as a Material Process, involving a change in physical posture, while the circumstantial element provides information about the location. The phenomenon adds details about Heidi's perception or observation.

17. Open

Data 38

When	Heidi	Opened	Her eyes	Next morning, she did not know where she
------	-------	--------	----------	--

				was
Circ :Matter	Senser	Pr. Material	Phenomenon	Circ : Time
Material Process				

Based on the given data 38, The transitivity process in this sentence involves the subject "Heidi" performing the action of opening. The verb "opened" represents a material process, indicating a physical action or change in state. In this case, Heidi opened her eyes.

The object of the verb is "her eyes," indicating the specific part of Heidi's body that underwent the action of opening. The circumstantial element "next morning" provides information about the timing of the action. It specifies that the opening of Heidi's eyes occurred in the morning following a previous time frame.

There are no other specific elements such as "Matter," "Senser," "Pr. Material," or "Phenomenon" mentioned in the given data, so we focus on the material process of opening and the circumstantial element of time.

Therefore, the sentence describes Heidi's physical action of opening her eyes the next morning. It can be classified as a Material Process, involving a change in physical state. The

circumstantial element provides information about the timing of the event.

C. Behavioral Process

In transitivity analysis, behavioral process is a type of material process where the focus is on actions performed by living beings, particularly humans and animals. It involves an external behavior or activity that is carried out by a subject towards an object or recipient (Halliday, 1985).

In behavioral process, the focus is on the external behavior or action rather than the internal psychological state or emotion of the actor. The analysis of behavioral process is important in understanding how actions and behaviors shape our social interactions and relationships with others.

In a novel entitled Heidi, data related to behavioral process in the transitivity process are obtained as follows:

1. Cry

Data 39

She	was	crying		
Behaver	Pr. Behavioral	Phenomenon		
Behavioral Process				

In the given data 39, the sentence is "She was crying". The "Behaver" in this sentence is "She", who is experiencing the "Phenomenon" of crying. The "Process Type" is a Behavioral Process, as it describes a mental or emotional state or experience.

The verb used in this sentence is "was", which functions as the copula linking the subject Heidi to the predicate "crying". There is no explicit "Goal" or "Material" in this sentence. Instead, the sentence describes the state or behavior of "She" in the form of crying.

Therefore, the sentence can be classified as a Behavioral Process because it describes a mental or emotional state or experience, namely "crying".

2. Shy

Data 40

Heidi	shyly retreated	Into a corner		
Behaver	Pr. Behavioral	Phenomenon		
Behavioral Process				

In the given data 40, the sentence is "Heidi shyly retreated into a corner". The "Behaver" in this sentence is "Heidi" who exhibits the "Behavioral Process" of retreating. The "Process

Type" is Behavioral because it describes a mental or emotional state and action.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "retreated", which describes the action of "Heidi" moving away from a particular place. The adverb "shyly" describes the manner in which the "Behavioral Process" is performed. This provides additional information about the behavior and adds a tone to the sentence.

There is no explicit "Phenomenon" in this sentence, but it can be inferred that "Heidi" is retreating because she is feeling shy or uncomfortable in that situation. The prepositional phrase "into a corner" describes the location where the action is performed.

Therefore, the sentence describes the "Behavioral Process" of "Heidi" retreating into a corner while exhibiting shyness. This can be classified as a Behavioral Process because it involves a mental or emotional state and action.

3. Swollen

Data 41

Heidi's eyes	were	Swollen		
Behaver	Pr. Behavioral	Phenomenon		

Behavioral Process

In the given data 41, the sentence is "Heidi's eyes were swollen". The "Behaver" in this sentence is "Heidi's eyes" which are experiencing the Phenomenon of being swollen. The "Process Type" is a Behavioral Process, as it describes a mental or emotional state of the eyes.

The copular verb "were" is used in this sentence to connect the subject "Heidi's eyes" with the predicate "swollen". The circumstantial element is not explicitly mentioned in this sentence, but it can be inferred that the eyes may be swollen due to some physical or emotional cause.

Therefore, the sentence describes the state of Heidi's eyes being swollen, which is a Behavioral Process as it involves a mental or emotional state of the eyes.

D. Verbal Process

In transitivity process, verbal process is a type of process where the action is carried out through the use of language, either spoken or written. Verbal processes involve the use of verbs to express actions that are typically associated with communication or expression of ideas. Verbal processes can also include other elements such as the speaker, recipient, or message being conveyed through language (Halliday, 1985).

In a novel entitled Heidi, data related to verbal process in the transitivity process are obtained as follows:

1. Talk

Data 42

Heidi	Talked	About her life	To her grand mother	
Sayer	Pr. Verbal	verbiage	Receiver	
Verbal Process				

In the given data, the sentence is "Heidi talked about her life to her grandmother". The "Sayer" in this sentence is "Heidi" who performs the Verbal Process. The "Process Type" is a Verbal Process, as "talking" involves using language to communicate.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "talked", which describes the action of "Heidi" communicating information about her life. The "verbiage" is "about her life", which indicates the content of the communication. The "Receiver" is "her grandmother", who is the recipient of the information.

Therefore, the sentence describes the Verbal Process of "talking" performed by "Heidi" to communicate information about her life to her grandmother. This type of process involves the use of language to convey meaning to another person.

Data 43

You	tell	Where you live	To me	
Sayer	Pr. Verbal	verbiage	receiver	
Verbal Process				

In the given data, the sentence is "You tell where you live to me". The "Sayer" in this sentence is "You" who performs the Verbal Process. The "Process Type" is also a Verbal Process, as "telling" involves conveying information through words.

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "tell", which describes the action of "You" conveying information. The "verbiage" in this sentence is "where you live", which indicates the information being conveyed. The "Receiver" of the information is "me", who is the intended recipient of the information.

Therefore, the sentence describes the verbal action of "telling" performed by "You", where the information being conveyed is "where you live", and the intended recipient of the information is "me".

Thus, the sentence can be classified as a Verbal Process because it involves conveying information through words.

E. Existential Process

Existential Process is a type of clause in Transitivity Process where the focus is on the existence or non-existence of something (Halliday, 1985). In an Existential Process, the subject of the clause is the thing or entity whose existence is being discussed, and the verb typically used is “there is/are” or “there exists/does not exist.”

In a novel entitled Heidi, data related to existential process in the transitivity process are obtained as follows:

Data 44

There	was	A round window	in the wall	
Pr	Verb	Exsistent	Circ	
Exsiential			:Location	
Existential Process				

In the given data 44 "There was a round window in the wall", the "Process Type" is an Existential Process. This is because the sentence describes the existence of something, specifically a "round window" in a particular location "in the wall".

The "Verb" used in this sentence is "was", which functions as a linking verb and connects the "Existent" (round window) to

the "Pr. Existential" element "There". The "Existent" in this sentence is the "round window", which is the thing that exists.

The "Pr. Existential" element "There" in this sentence functions as a dummy subject. It does not refer to any specific entity, but rather serves to introduce the Existent (round window) and to indicate that it exists in a particular location (in the wall).

The circumstantial element "in the wall" describes the location of the Existent (round window) and provides additional information about its existence. Therefore, the sentence can be classified as an Existential Process, which describes the existence of an entity in a particular location.

F. Relational Process

Relational process is that they relate a participant to its identity and description. In essence, they state that something is/awas/will be and hence relational process are often described as process of being (Halliday, 1985).

In a novel entitled Heidi, data related to existential process in the transitivity process are obtained as follows:

Data 45

Heidi	is	a five year	old girl	
Carrier	Verb	Pr. Intensive	Atribut	

Relational Process

In the data 45 "Heidi is a five-year-old girl," "Heidi" is the subject or carrier. The verb used is "is" which indicates the existence or existence of a thing or situation. Therefore, "is" is included in the verb category of Relational Process.

The noun "girl" is an attribute or description that describes the subject "Heidi". It also falls under the Pr category. intensive. While the phrase "a five-year-old" is an additional attribute that provides information about the age of "girl" or "Heidi". Therefore, this sentence is included in the Relational Process category because it connects the subject "Heidi" with the attributes "girl" and "a five-year-old".

3.1.3 The Type Of Transitivity Appears Most Frequently In The Novel

***Heidi* By Johanna Spyri**

Based on the data obtained from the research, the material process appears most frequently in the novel "Heidi" by Johanna Spyri. There are the specific points that support this statement:

- a. Data 1: Heidi Walked Up the mountain
- b. Data 2: Heidi Used to run about the mountain
- c. Data 3: Heidi looked after the goats
- d. Data 4: She was crying
- e. Data 5: She had to return

- f. Data 6: She could see them running up the rocks
- g. Data 7: She came running around the corner
- h. Data 8: Heidi flew back into the corner
- i. Data 9: Heidi did not want to come out
- j. Data 10: She could see it moving
- k. Data 11: She came running out
- l. Data 12: Heidi was moving
- m. Data 13: The wind caught her hat

These data points indicate that the material process, involving physical actions and interactions with the environment, occurs frequently in the novel. The material process helps to create a vivid setting, develop the characters, and advance the plot of the story.

In the context of Heidi's character, the material process is particularly significant. It establishes her personality as curious, adventurous, and connected to the natural world. Heidi's interactions with the mountains, animals, and objects demonstrate her caring and nurturing nature. Additionally, the material process allows Heidi to form deep bonds and connections with other characters in the story.

Based on this data, it can be concluded that the material process appears most frequently in the novel "Heidi" and plays a crucial role in portraying Heidi's character, her relationship with the natural world, and her connections with other characters.

3.2. Discussion

The novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri is a classic children's book that tells the story of a young orphan girl named Heidi who goes to live with her grandfather in the Swiss Alps. Throughout the novel, Heidi experiences various adventures and encounters a range of characters, which are reflected in the transitivity processes used in the text (Spyri, 1880).

The transitivity processes used in the novel "*Heidi*" by Johanna Spyri depict the character of Heidi and her experiences in a compelling way. Through these processes, the author showcases Heidi's independence, resilience, and deep connection with nature. The frequent use of transitivity processes highlighting Heidi's actions, such as climbing the mountain, exploring the surroundings, and playing with the goats, emphasizes her resourcefulness and ability to adapt to new situations. Additionally, processes like "Heidi walks in the meadows" and "Heidi listens to the sound of the wind" demonstrate her profound connection with the natural world.

Heidi is the primary actor in the novel, with the majority of the transitivity processes revolving around her actions and experiences. These processes reflect the author's focus on Heidi's journey and her growth as a character throughout the story. Furthermore, the use of transitivity processes allows the author to create vivid and descriptive scenes that capture the reader's attention and imagination.

In the novel *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri, the transitivity process analysis shows that the most frequent type of process is the Material Process, which involves a physical action or event. This is not surprising as the story centers around the life of Heidi, a young girl who is constantly engaged in physical activities, such as playing with her friend Peter, tending to the goats, and walking in the mountains (Alfiana, 2012).

This finding is consistent with Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory, which suggests that language is a social semiotic system used for communication and meaning-making. According to Halliday, the Material Process is one of the primary types of transitivity processes, and it involves the use of verbs that describe physical actions or events (Halliday, 1985). This process is particularly relevant in narratives that focus on action and movement, such as adventure stories or tales of physical journeys.

Furthermore, the analysis of Heidi as the main character in the novel shows that she is often the Actor or Behaver in the Material Processes, highlighting her active role in the story. This reflects the empowerment of female characters in children's literature, as Heidi is portrayed as a strong and capable protagonist who overcomes challenges and achieves her goals.

The use of transitivity processes in *Heidi* also aligns with Tori Halliday's 1985 systemic functional linguistics framework. According to

Halliday's framework, language is a tool for communication, and its structure reflects the way people use it to interact with the world around

them. In the case of Heidi, the transitivity processes used reflect the character's experiences and interactions, providing a framework for understanding her journey (Halliday, 1985).

Based on it, the analysis of transitivity processes in the novel Heidi provides insights into the linguistic and narrative features of children's literature, as well as the representation of gender roles and social values. It also demonstrates the applicability of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory in the analysis of literary texts.

Heidi's character in the novel "Heidi" by Johanna Spyri, based on the transitivity process that appears most frequently, is portrayed as a curious, adventurous, and compassionate young girl who is deeply connected to the natural world. The material process, which involves physical actions and interactions with the environment, plays a significant role in establishing Heidi's personality and her relationship with her surroundings.

Heidi's actions of walking up the mountain, running about the mountain, and exploring her surroundings demonstrate her curiosity and adventurous spirit. She is constantly seeking new experiences and is eager to discover the beauty of the Swiss Alps. These actions also highlight her resilience and determination to overcome challenges as she navigates the mountain terrain.

Heidi's interactions with the goats and other animals show her deep affinity for the natural world. She looks after the goats, observes them running up the rocks, and is attuned to the movements of the environment.

These actions reflect Heidi's strong bond with nature, her appreciation for its beauty, and her ability to find solace and joy in its presence.

Heidi's material process of taking care of her grandfather and her friend Clara showcases her compassionate and nurturing character. She helps her grandfather with various tasks and supports Clara in her journey of recovery. Through these actions, Heidi demonstrates her empathy, kindness, and willingness to assist others, portraying her as a caring and selfless individual.

Therefore, the frequent occurrence of material process in the novel "Heidi" emphasizes Heidi's adventurous nature, her deep connection with nature, and her compassionate and nurturing personality. These aspects of her character are revealed through her physical actions, interactions with the environment, and her relationships with other characters. The material process plays a crucial role in shaping Heidi's character and making her a relatable and endearing protagonist in the story.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on research on Transitivity Analysis Of Heidi As The Main Character In “Heidi” Novel By Johanna Spyri, the researcher draws the following conclusions:

1. The transitivity process analysis is a useful tool in identifying the types of actions and events that occur in a literary work, as well as the characters involved in them.
2. Johanna Spyri's novel Heidi prominently features the character of Heidi and her experiences, as well as the interactions she has with other characters. By analyzing the transitivity processes in the novel, we can gain a better understanding of how these interactions are structured and what types of actions and events are involved.
3. Through the analysis of transitivity processes in the novel Heidi, it is evident that the main character is an active and dynamic individual who is constantly engaging in physical and emotional experiences. This highlights the importance of examining the language and actions of characters in order to fully understand their personalities and motivations.

4. Material processes are the most frequently occurring type of transitivity in *Heidi*. This reflects the novel's focus on physical actions and events, such as Heidi's experiences with nature and her interactions with the other characters in the story.
5. The predominance of material processes in the novel *Heidi* reflects the emphasis on physical actions and experiences, such as Heidi's interactions with nature and her relationships with other characters. This aligns with Halliday's theory of transitivity, which emphasizes the importance of material processes in communicating human experience.
6. The analysis of transitivity processes in *Heidi* can be related to the theoretical framework of Michael Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics. By examining the different types of processes and participants in the novel, we can see how they relate to Halliday's concepts of the ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions of language.
7. The use of transitivity analysis, as proposed by Halliday, provides a useful framework for analyzing literary texts and understanding the ways in which language is used to convey meaning. This methodology can be applied to other works of literature in order to gain a deeper understanding of the themes, characters, and actions that make up a story.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions drawn from the Transitivity Analysis of Heidi as the Main Character in "Heidi" Novel by Johanna Spyri, the following suggestions can be made for further research:

1. The study can be extended to explore the use of other linguistic tools and frameworks, such as Appraisal Analysis or Cohesion Analysis, to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the language and structure of the novel.
2. A comparative analysis can be conducted between "Heidi" and other works of children's literature to examine the use of transitivity processes and their significance in different literary contexts.
3. The study can be expanded to examine the role of gender and identity in the transitivity processes of the novel, as Heidi is a female character in a male-dominated society.
4. Future research can explore the impact of the novel's transitivity processes on readers' perceptions of the characters, themes, and events in the story.
5. The Transitivity Analysis of Heidi as the Main Character in "Heidi" Novel by Johanna Spyri provides valuable insights into the language and structure of the novel and demonstrates the importance of linguistic analysis in understanding literary works.

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