CHAPTER II
THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This section will explore the theories used to analyse the data gathered for this research. Specifically, the theories used in this research include:

2.1.1. Characters and Characterization in Narrative Fiction

Narrative fiction is a form of writing where language is used to tell a story with a chronological plot. Rimmon-Kenan (1983:2) defined narration as a form of communication, where a narrator conveys a message to either a reader or listener through language. This kind of writing must include certain elements, such as characters and characterization. Characters and characterization are the ones that move the plot forward and draw the reader into the world that has been created.

According to Abrams (1999:32), characters are the individuals portrayed in a dramatic or narrative work. These individuals have distinctive traits that provide readers a general impression of their personalities. This is known as characterization, which Baldick (1990:37) explained as the representation of a character through a variety of methods, including direct attribution of qualities in description or commentary and indirect inference from characters' behaviour, voice, or appearance.

2.1.2. The Implementation of SFL to Analyse Literary Text

The fundamental purpose of Systemic Functional Linguistics is to teach general grammar, interpretation of text analysis, and literary language. According to Eggins

(2000:309), SFL not only examines the significance of literary works, as the conventional method does, but also explains why the authors develop the works in the manner they did. In this research, I used the theory of ideational meaning which focuses on transitivity system.

2.1.2.1. Transitivity

2.1.2.1.1. Material Processes

Material process is the process of doing and happening. As stated by Fontaine (2012:74), the two primary roles involved in material processes act as an Actor, which carries out the activity, and a Goal, which is impacted or affected by the activity. Aside from Actor and Goal, there are two additional types of participants namely Beneficiary and Scope. Beneficiary is similar to Goal as it is affected by the process, but in this case, it gains from the process or is the recipient of the process. On the other hand, Scope is the opposite of Goal, as they are not affected by the process in any way.

The lion	caught	the tourist
Actor	**Material**	**Goal**

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:226)

I	posted	a letter	to a friend
Actor	**Material**	**Goal**	**Beneficiary: Recipient**

The architect	built	a house	for his mother
Actor	**Material**	**Goal**	**Beneficiary: Client**

(Butt et al., 2000:54)

9

The dormouse	crossed	the court
Actor	**Material**	**Scope: Entity**

The whole country	is paying	a heavy price
Actor	**Material**	**Scope: Process**

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:241)

2.1.2.1.2. Mental Processes

According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014:264), Mental Process focus on how we experience the world through our own consciousness. They involve sensing and describe changes happening in our thoughts and feelings. There are four different subtypes of sensing: 'perceptive', 'cognitive', 'desiderative', and 'emotive'. The two participant roles in this process are the Senser, which must be a conscious human being, and the Phenomenon, which is represented by clauses that sums up the thought, perception, or feeling.

He	saw	the car
Senser	**Mental: Perceptive**	**Phenomenon**

He	knows	the car
Senser	**Mental: Cognitive**	**Phenomenon**

He	wants	the car
Senser	**Mental: Desiderative**	**Phenomenon**

He	likes	the car
Senser	**Mental: Emotive**	**Phenomenon**

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:256)

2.1.2.1.3. Behavioural Processes

Halliday & Matthiessen (2004:171) defines Behavioural Process as the outer manifestations of inner workings, illustrating how physiological and psychological actions are acted out. Behavioural Process involves conscious beings, known as 'Behavers', who actively engage in this process. Aside from Behavers, Behavioural Process sometimes involve a Behaviour. As opposed to 'Sensers', these Behavers are taking part in a process of doing rather than just sensing.

Phyllis and Jim	watched	the sunset
Behaver	**Behavioural**	**Range**

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:304)

2.1.2.1.4. Verbal Processes

Fontaine (2012:78) explains that Verbal Processes involve representations of what was said, with the Sayer, or the entity which produces the utterance, as the main participant. This utterance or what was said is referred to as Verbiage. Furthermore, often there is a Receiver, the recipient of the utterance that was produced by the Sayer.

John	said	'I'm hungry'
Sayer	**Verbal**	**Verbiage**

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:304)

Isabella	told	the secret	to her best friend
Sayer	**Verbal**	**Verbiage**	**Receiver**

(Butt et al., 2000:57)

2.1.2.1.5. Relational Processes

Gerot and Wignell (1994:67) explained that relational processes are associated with states of being, which can be sorted into two distinct categories: Identifying Processes and Attributive Processes. The former is used to recognize something, while the latter is used to ascribe a certain quality to it. Each type has its own distinct Participant roles. Attributive Processes contain the roles of Carrier and Attribute,

John	is	a leader
Carrier	**Attributive**	**Attribute**

(Butt et al., 2000:59)

while Identifying Processes consist of Token and Value.

John	is	the leader
Token	**Identifying**	**Value**

(Butt et al., 2000:59)

2.1.2.1.6. Existential Processes

As stated by Fontaine (2012:78), Existential Processes focus on the concept of existence. Involving only one participant, Existent, these processes are characterized by a distinct clause structure, which is typically introduced by the word *there*.

There	is	a man	at the door
	Existential	**Existent**	**Circumstance**

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:309)

2.2. Research Methods

This section provides an overview of the type of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analysing data.

2.2.1. Type of Research

I employed a qualitative method for this research. Qualitative research aims to gain a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon by looking at the whole rather than breaking it up into separate variables (Ary et al., 2010:29). The objective is to gain a broad perspective and a profound comprehension rather than a numerical investigation of data.

This method serves as the way to investigate Napoleon's abuse of power, as depicted in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, by utilizing a transitivity system to classify clauses based on their processes. This allowed for a thorough exploration of the topic.

2.2.2. Data and Data Source

The data used in this research are Napoleon's utterances and actions, the narrator's depiction of him and the way in which those around him portrayed him as a character. The data were obtained from novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, reprinted by Indoliterasi in 2021.

2.2.3. Method of Collecting Data

Document analysis was employed in this research as I study written materials to learn about Napoleon's abuse of power. Instead of talking to people directly, I read and carefully look at these documents to gain a deeper understanding of Napoleon's

character and the way he abused his power. To ensure that no important details were missed, I adopted a note-taking method that involved taking comprehensive notes on the abuse of power being observed.

2.2.4. Method of Analysing Data

I employed distributional method for their data analysis. This method revolves around the use of language itself as the indicator (Sudaryanto, 1993:15). This was done by organizing utterances according its transitivity processes. Following this, I chose the utterances which best described Napoleon's abuse of power. The chosen utterances were then presented in tables which featured the process, participant roles and circumstances. Finally, I drew conclusions from the utterances presented in the tables in order to describe how Napoleon abuses his power.