CHARACTERIZATION ANALYSIS OF HUGO AND MAE IN *FIELD NOTES ON LOVE* NOVEL BY JENNIFER E, SMITH USING TRANSITIVITY SYSTEM AND CORPUS BASED APPROACH

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly state that this thesis is written by myself without taking any works from other researchers in any university, in diploma degree, S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree. I also ascertain that I do not take any material from other works except from the references mentioned.

<div align="right">

Semarang, 22 July 2021

Nabilla Zahra Sahasrakirana

</div>

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Indeed, with hardship (will be) ease

- 94:6

Never let your fears and tears stop you from becoming a star – nn

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved support systems

My beloved family and friends, who always give me a bunch of motivation and endless support

APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

Field Notes on Love is a romantic genre novel written by Jennifer Smith that can be analyzed from many aspects. This undergraduated thesis tried to analyze the transitivity processes in this novel. This undergraduate thesis' primary purpose is to proof the reader that the characterization constructed by narrator can be traced and identified through the analysis of the clauses in the novel *Field Notes on Love* by Jennifer E. Smith using transitivity. To accomplish my goal, I use the theory of systemic functional linguistics by Halliday and qualitative methods. I use corpus-based approach to know the data frequencies of transitivity which used to analyze the characterization in this novel. The result shows that Hugo and Mae's characterization can be seen by looking at the process that occurred in this novel. Hugo described as a careless and apathy while Mae has opposite characters; she described as a careful and ambitious girl. Also, the most dominant type of transitivity process among all of the primary processes occurring in this novel is mental process which is about 54.06%. The mental process that presented in this novel leads to the characters' personalities. In conclusion, characterization can be analyzed using the transitivity concept and corpus-based approach.

Keywords: Field Notes on Love; Transitivity Analyses; Characterization; Corpus-based; Jennifer E. Smith.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains background of the study, research question, purpose of the research, previous study, and scope of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Characters and characterization are essential elements in the novel. Characters are the actors who play roles in a novel, while characterization is built by the narrator that describes the details traits, intentions, and the psychology of the character. These elements cannot be separated because they are related to one another. To identify and compare the characters, we can use transitivity process. Transitivity and characterization have a relation. The characterization of the characters can be built by the narrator through the transitivity process.

The term "transitivity" refers to categorizing verbs and clauses based on their relationship to other structural elements. Transitivity has three essential parts, which are participants, process, and circumstances. The transitivity process describes two experiences:' the inside and the outside experiences' (Haliday, 2014). Transitivity elaborates the experiential metafunction. The experience is divided into two parts: the primary experiences and the complementary experiences. The primary experiences consist of material processes, mental processes, and relational processes. In contrast, the complementary experiences (secondary process) consist of the behavior, verbal, and existential processes.

Since novel is an example of popular prose nowadays, I decided to choose a novel from Jennifer E. Smith *Field Notes on Love*. I am interested in discovering the characterization or personalities of Mae and Hugo as the main characters because both characters are having opposites traits that depicted through the process or transitivity.

To accomplish the research's purposes, I need an approach that supports the importance of transitivity in literary works analyzed. In this research, I use corpus linguistic approach to deal with a large number of data. I use corpus linguistics to sort the clauses in *Field Notes on Love*.

1.2 Research Question

This novel presents a story with a third-person perspective, and it shows perspectives from two people. The perspective has come from a male character named Hugo and a female character named Mae. In this thesis, there are three research questions raised:

1. How the narrator creates the male and female character in this novel?
2. How the transitivity can give characterization? and
3. How the characters Mae and Hugo's personalities can be compared based on the transitivity processes?

1.3 Purpose of The Research

I want to proof the reader that the characterization constructed by narrator can be traced and identified through the analysis of the clauses in the novel *Field Notes on Love* by Jennifer E. Smith using transitivity.

1.4 Previous Study

There are many studies conducted to examine literary works using transitivity analysis. I found ten previous studies that analyzed transitivity in literary works. The first study of transitivity analysis was written by Diaz (2012). The primary purpose was to find the dominant process related to the violent activities that happened to the main character. The result of the study shows that violent action could be in active and passive forms.

The second study was conducted by Song in 2013. The topic was "*Transitivity Analysis of A Rose for Emily*." This article used the theory of Transitivity by Hu & Jiang (2002). The findings showed that the six transitivity processes are functioned well to illustrate A Rose's theme for Emily.

Next study, written by Suryatini (2014). The method used in this study is a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The writer's primary purpose in writing this journal was to compare the percentage of all process types. Then the writer continued to determine the most frequent process type emerging in the text. The findings showed that the writer got the percentages of all process types. The writer also found the most frequent transitivity used in the novel.

The fourth journal is an article written by Mahardika (2017). This thesis's main purpose was to find out how the figure of Mr. Lorry was depicted and what type of character Mr. Lorry was in the story. The findings indicated that Mr. Lorry's personality in *A Tale of Two Cities* was expressed through the relational and non-relational processes. The findings also showed that the

character's personality (Mr. Lorry's personality) is presented through relational and non-relational processes.

The fifth journal was conducted by Manggala (2017). She observed the goals and the effects of the patterns and styles in the characterization of the protagonist. The findings showed that stylistic analysis could be applied to literary works. Children's literature is an example of stylistic used in literary works since the language was well-chosen, and particular linguistic choices support the protagonist's characteristics.

The sixth study was conducted by Solomone (2017). This thesis's primary purpose was to determine the transitivity usage and its function among the reader's interpretation of the literary works using qualitative and quantitative methods. The findings show that transitivity provides a foundation or evidence to support the understanding of reading the text.

The seventh research is a thesis written by Shakir (2017). This thesis tries to divulge the physical feature and psychological aspects of Eveline as the main character in this text. It uses qualitative methods in analyzing the transitivity process applied in this book. The findings show that transitivity patterns have been applied systematically to any book to give the reader a clear-cut of Eveline's dramatic dilemma.

The last previous study of transitivity analysis was a thesis written by Halima (2017), who discussed the transitivity process in the short story "He" by Katherine Anne Potter. The thesis's main purpose was to determine the types of transitivity processes and the conceptual meanings that express the themes of

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the short story "*He*" by Katherine Anne Porter. The study used the descriptive–qualitative method. The theories used in this thesis are Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday, Gerrot Wignell, and Eggins, also the theory of theme in fiction by William Kenney (1996).

Then the other previous studies are some studies on transitivity analysis using a corpus linguistic approach. The first study is a journal written by Chiranorawanit and Sripicharn (2019). The journal's topic is *A Corpus-Based Study of Characterization of Mother in Children's and Young Adult Literature: A Transitivity Analysis of Mrs. Weasley in The Harry Potter Novel*s. Using the corpus data methods, the writer aimed to find out the concordance program to show the character's frequency in the stories. The writers found that Corpus could help their study find the frequency of characters' images in the story. It also helps to find the role's characterization by using keywords to be processed on the corpus data tools.

The last study discussing transitivity analysis and using a corpus linguistic approach was a thesis from a student at Diponegoro University named Elsa (2019). She wrote a thesis with the title A Self-Characterization of Beatrice Prior in Divergent: A Study of Transitivity Using Corpus Linguistics. In her thesis, the writer used Systemic Functional Linguistic theories from Halliday, revised by Matthiessen (2004) in *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Besides, the writer also used additional theories in her thesis, such as *Theories of Analyzing English Grammar*: *A Systemic Functional Introduction*, written by Fontaine (2012), and Paul Simpson's book (2004) Stylistics. This thesis's

primary goal was to find out Beatrice's characterization in the novel through corpus methods. This thesis was using qualitative and quantitative research. The findings show that the major transitivity in Beatrice's character can be analyzed using the corpus-based method.

After searching for the previous studies that using *Field Notes on Love* by Jennifer E. Smith, I did not find any research about this novel before. But this study analyzed from the same aspects that used in the previous studies. So, the novelty of this study is no one conducting study about the novel from the transitivity point of view. This study will find out the characteristics of the main characters in this novel from the narrator utterances. But, this study using the corpus approach to present the concordances which proofing the characterization using the system of transitivity. Also, this study analyses two main characters, not only a character.

1.5 Scope of The Study

Characterization in literary works can be analyzed using various approaches. In this study I only focus on the kind of process (material process, mental process, and relational process) by using the corpus linguistic approach.

1.6 Writing Organization

This thesis is specified into four chapters as below:

CHAPTER I   : INTRODUCTION

It presents the background of the study, research questions, purpose of the study, the scope of the

study, significance of the study, previous studies, and writing organization

CHAPTER II : THEORY AND METHOD

There are two parts in this chapter: the theoretical framework and method used in conducting the research. In the theory section, I explain the theory of transitivity, the concept of characterization, and corpus linguistics. While in the method section, I describe the type of research, data population; sample and sampling technique; method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER III : FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results in the form of tables, pictures and discusses which clauses were often used in the text and the comparison of the characters Mae and Hugo using transitivity in *Field Notes on Love*

CHAPTER IV : CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusions reached as a consequence of the study's analysis.

CHAPTER 2

THEORY AND METHODS

In this chapter, I write the theoretical framework, the concept of characterization, corpus linguistics, and the methods in conducting this research.

2.1 Theory

In this research, I use several theories that help and support this research. I use Systemic Functional Linguistic and Transitivity theory from Halliday revised by Mathiessen (2004). Besides, the I also use Corpus Linguistics from Enery and Hardie (2012) and the concept of Character from *A Glossary of Literary Terms* by Abrams *(1999)*. Those theories and concepts become the foundation of this research.

2.1.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic functional linguistics studies the connection of social context and linguistics. The Systemic Functional Linguistic theory states that language can be analyzed with unlimited forms. The SFL also analyses the structure in functional terms and describes each part in a whole configuration (Halliday, 2004). The other idea from Halliday (2004) supports the previous statement; it stated that language has a role in producing meaning. Thus the speakers and authors could have a preference in using words to convey the meaning. In SFL, language can be analyzed from lexico-grammar, context and semantics.

Language can only be interpreted in the context in which it is used. In contrast, semantics is constructed by three metafunctions called textual,

experiential, and intrapersonal. Lastly, the lexicogrammar presents the continuity between grammar and lexis. The lexicogrammar also deals with how the text is arranged.

2.1.2 Transitivity

The transitivity framework deals with the material conveyed in language: all performing, feeling, being, and stating things that happened in the universe. Halliday (2004) states that transitivity is an arrangement of the clause which influences the verbs used as a process and the participants' condition. It can be said that transitivity is a set of processes related to the participants and the goals or phenomenon. According to Halliday (2004), there are three important things called as transitivity processes; they are :

A. The process itself

B. Actors in the process

C. A condition related to the process

These three essential things interact to each other, and it is known as the "transitivity process." Moreover, there is a relation between SFL and transitivity since transitivity elaborates the experiential metafunction.

The experiential metafunction is concerned with meaning and how language interprets experience. The experience is divided into two parts, known as the primary experiences and the complementary experiences. The primary experiences consist of material processes, mental processes, and relational processes. In contrast, the complementary experiences (secondary process) include the behavior process, verbal processes, and existential

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process. In this thesis, I only analyzed the primary experiences occurring in this novel.

2.1.2.1 Material Process

According to Bangjun Yang and Wen Li (2020:161), the material process as a process of doing a physical action. The participants of this process are named the Agent and the Goals. There are at least eleven processes in material processes, such as :

1. Doing → intransitive verbs and actor as participant;

2. Doing → transitive verbs, actor and goal as participants;

3. Doing → intransitive verbs, force and affected as the participants;

4. Happening → intransitive verbs, affected as the participant

5. Causing → transitive vebs, and agent and affected as the participant

6. Anti-causing → trans-intransitive verbs in passive voice

7. Causing → pseudo intransitive verbs

8. Causing → passive voice, affected and agent as the participants

9. Causing → passive voice, affected as the participant

10. Causing → analytical verbs, agent and affected as the participants

11. Transferring → transitive verbs, agent, affected and recipient as the participants.

These following sentences are examples of material processes :

- *The soup is cooked by Amanda* (the material process in the passive form with the agent)

- *The soup is cooked* (the material process in the passive form without an agent).

2.1.2.2 Mental Process

Another transitivity is the mental process. The mental process is defined as the process of behaving, which involves sensing, perception, cognition, and affection. The participants of this process are named as Senser (experiencer) and phenomenon. The following sentence is an example of a mental process.

She still doesn't think he belongs in the film.

Think is a word that is related to the mental process. This word also presents the process of cognition, the senser is 'she' while the phenomenon is 'he' who does not belong to that film.

There are four kinds of mental processes, known as mental process of perceptive, mental process of cognitive, mental process of emotive and mental process of desideration.

2.1 2.3 Relational Process

The last one is the relational process. The relational process is defined as a process of giving attributes to a thing. The participants are called carriers and attributes. The following sentence is an example of a relational process :

His mobile begins to din

2.1.3 Corpus Linguistics

Corpus is known as a language database that is aimed to collect written materials on a computer. Thus, the user can find out the frequencies and collocation of language usage. Corpus can calculate frequencies and carry out a statistical test quickly and accurately because it uses a computer as a tool. Meanwhile, humans cannot make accurate judgments about language.

Several linguists have conducted corpus studies in analyzing literary works. Corpus is a term used to provide a set of procedures or methods in language learning (McEnery & Hardie 2012). Corpus linguistic supports the researchers in conducting the study in analyzing the linguistic phenomenon in literary works. I can also find out the nature and the usage of the language.

2.1.4 Character and Characterization

Characterization is known as one of the elements of literary works. It also becomes an important aspect in literary work. Characterization is attached to the term of character in literary work, and both of them can not be separated.

According to M.H Abrams (1999), a character is someone or something that acts and plays a role in a plot, while characterization is the way the character behaves along with the story. Minedrop (2005:2) express that characterization is a technique for portraying characters in a work of literature. Following this definition, character is the accurate portrayal of the characters in a story by their actions. This statement also supported by statement from

Wijayanto (2012), which said that characterization is a procedure of portraying a person from a physical, psychological, and sociological aspects. In physical aspect, it can be seen through the age, face expression, hair, lips, nose, head shape, skin color. In psychological aspect, it described through the character's thoughts and feelings; while for the sociology aspect, the narrator usually narrate the characters through their action, feelings, the situation, etc. During the plot, characterization of the character may have some changes and is called character development.

There are two methods of characterization, the dramatic and the analytic. (Jones (1968:84)). In this study, I use the analytical characterization which analyse the motives, appearances, and the perception. This analysis can be seen from its transitivity process. Thus, character and characterization are essential to make successful literary works.

2.2 Research Methods

This sub-chapter presents type of the research, the data, the steps how I was obtained the data, and how I analyzed the data.

2.2.1 Type of the Research

I used the qualitative methods in conducting this research. It is used to analyse the data using theory and interpret the data using the language metafunction. This research is started by collecting the data and then processing them through corpus-based methods. These corpus-based methods could help me to work more straightforwardly in studying the character's analysis and the character's comparison based on transitivity.

2.2.2 Data, Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

2.2.2.1 Data

This novel consists of 40 chapters, excluding its prologue and epilogue. In this study, I analyse the utterances produced by the narrator of *Field Notes on Love* in 17 chapters and also the prologue in the novel as the data.

2.2.2.2 Population and Sample

The data population are all clauses containing the primary processes (material process, mental process, and relational process) involving Mae and Hugo's characters. The clauses might be active and passive, but I only analyzed the active sentence because both characters are often described as the subject by the narrator. The clauses were taken from the narrator's utterances not from the characters' direct speech.

2.2.2.3 Sampling Technique

I used purposive sampling technique by annotating the selected clauses. The clauses were selected based on the categories of transitivity. I used the purposive sampling technique to rely on their judgment in choosing the population to be analyzed.

2.2.3 Methods of Collecting Data

In this study, I use observation for data collection by doing close reading methods. After I finished reading the novel, then I copied all texts from the

novel into *Notepad++*. I copied and pasted each chapter and saved it by the name of the chapters. Then, those unprocessed data were marked using certain code. The codes are used to investigate the transitivity process found in this novel. The are given based on the referential principle (Sudaryanto, 2015:26). The codes are also classified into the goals and the process. In this study, I use codes as seen in the table below

Table 1 Transitivity process and the codes

Material Process				Codes
Actor	Material	Goal		M1
Actor	Material	Scope		M2
Actor	Material			M3
Actor	Material	Recipient	Goal	M4
Mental Process				Codes
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		MT1C
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		MT1P
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		MT1D
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		MT1E
Relational Process				
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute		R1
Carrier	Attributve			R2
Token	Identifying	Value		R3

M1, M2, M3, M4 are the codes for material processes, MT1C, MT1P, MT1E, MT1D are the codes for the mental processes. some examples of the codes can be seen in the data below

```
/MT1E worries they might get stuck like that. She /MT1C knows he's most
car and swanky Park Avenue address haven't helped matters. Pop  /M1 pus
/MT1P shoulders touching. "Hasn't he gone back to the city] yet?" Mae /
an art house screening of Cinema Paradiso. She'd /MT1P seen it a millio
for Mae's taste, Nana /M2 was in /LOCPLC the hospital at the time, and
flickering screen /MT1E felt almost reverential, the closest thing she
15  Afterward, she /MT1C discovered Garrett /M2 waiting for her in the lobb
/MT1P looked like he should be anywhere else on a Saturday night: at a
half-empty bucket of popcorn in the crook of one arm, and he /MT1P lift
him for a moment, then /V7 shrugged."Brilliant, if overly sentimental."
16  "Right," Garrett /V7 said, looking thoughtful, "except the sentimentali
17  "Even well-intentioned nostalgia can be saccharine." "Only if it's mani
18  Mae /MT1P squinted at him. "What are you, a film critic or something?"
19  Italian cinema?" "Aspiring," she /V4 said with a grin.
```

Figure 1 the novel texts are processed and marked with code in notepad++ application

The corpus data demonstrate the factual evidence or concrete data to be analyzed using the transitivity concept. Thus, I can achieve the goals of this study more efficiently and practically.

The steps of collecting data are:

1. Read the novel, and copy all the texts from the novel to the notepad ++.

2. Giving codes for annotating the data in the notepad++ , before processing the data to the corpus tool.

3. Check the data after putting the terms related to the mental process, material process, and relational process. I checked the data manually to avoid an error in encoding the data.

4. Input the processed data into the table. Next is breaking down the data on the table to know and prove three critical aspects in the transitivity process: the actors, the process itself, and the phenomenon or the goals.

2.2.4 Methods of Analyzing Data

To Analyze the data, I used interpretative methods and supported by an application by Laurence Anthony to collect the data, named *AntConc* 3.5.8. The data that had been coded in the notepad were processed using this tool. I used the concordance aspect to check the lexicons on the left and the right side.

The concordance on the left and right sides usually relates to the terms inputted on the *AntConc*. Moreover, I also used the clusters menu in analyzing the data. After applying antConc to analyze the data*,* then I broke down the structure to know the actor, process, and goals or phenomenon. This process helped me to match the characters' majority process used in this novel. The majority process was calculated and presented with percentage as the formula below:

$$\frac{x}{n} \times 100 = p$$

Explanation:

x= Given quantity

n= Total number

p= percentage

In conducting this research, I expected to get a correct data analysis, so the process of transitivity that mostly occurred on the character can be calculated correctly. Later, I can find the comparison between the characters by using transitivity system.

CHAPTER 3

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

This chapter presents Hugo and Mae's transitivity processes, the main characters, as the active roles. The active role means that the characters become the actor, senser, and carrier (subject). The analyzed data consist of the sentences and phrases that contain Hugo and Mae as the main characters who have active roles. When I read this novel initially, I found many primary processes in this story, especially for the mental process. The percentage of the mental process that occurred in this novel is more than 50%.

The majority of the primary processes that occurred in this novel is a mental process. Data from *antconc* presents 452 words coded as a mental process. The mental process is divided into four kinds: cognitive, perceptive, desiderative, and emotive. In this paper, I gave the code 'MT' (mental) for mental process. The code-giving aims to make the researcher easy to calculate the number of mental processes in this novel.

Also, the material process becomes the second majority of primary process occurring in this story after the mental process. The total of concordance that indicates the material process is about 316 concordances. The material process consists of activity that makes the subject become the actor. The object is called a goal or a recipient.

While the relational process is rarely founded in this story, this story's relational process is mostly passive. It also becomes the smallest primary process that occurred in this story. The whole processes of relational found in this novel are about 68 concordances. I gives code to the material process with 'R'. The relational process itself is also divided into three codes, R1, R2 and R3.

In this research, I analyzed all primary processes that happened in Hugo and Mae, then I made this table primary process occurred in this story. The detailed findings and explanation can be seen in the table below:

Table 2 Table of all primary process occurred in this story

NO	PRIMARY PROCESS		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1	Material Process		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
	CODES	Explanation		
	M1	*(Actor – Material – Goal)*	203	64.24%
	M2	*(Actor – Material – Scope)*	84	26.58%
	M3	*(Actor – Material)*	23	7.27%
	M4	*(Actor – Material – Recipient – Goal)*	6	1.89%
	TOTAL OF MATERIAL PROCESS		316	100%
2	Mental Process		Total	Percentage
	MT1P	Perceptive	184	40.70%
	MT1E	Emotive	136	30.08%
	MT1C	Cognitive	92	20.35%
	MT1D	Desiderative	40	8.84%
	TOTAL OF MENTAL PROCESS		452	100%
3.	Relational Process		Total	Percentage
	R1	Carrier - Attributive - Attribute	35	51.47%
	R2	Carrier – Attributive	18	26.47 %
	R3	Token – Identifying – Value	15	22.05%
	TOTAL OF RELATIONAL PROCESS		68	100%
TOTAL OF ALL PRIMARY PROCESS			=316 + 452 + 68 = 836	
Material Process			37.79%	
Mental Process			54.06%	
Relational process			8.13 %	

Based on the data from the table above, I found that Mental process dominates this story. It means activities occurring in this story are mostly related to mental process. Coincidentally, the mental process that often occurs is mental process of perceptive (40.70%)

Using the corpus approach, I can also find the words that often appear in this story and the processes that often happen in this story. I've grouped the process happening to each character in the following table:

Table 3 Comparison table of Mae and Hugo's characterization

Table of comparison Hugo and Mae's Characterizations From prologue until Chapter 17						
(Analysis through the transitivity process)						
Hugo			Mae			Total Phrases
M	MT	R	M	MT	R	
101	164	21	111	196	39	
286			346			623

From 836 processes, 623 processes involve 'Hugo and Mae'. The rest of the processes happen in both characters using '*They'* subjects (213 processes). The table above shows that. Mae is described as the character that got involved in more processes than Hugo.

Then, I make tables for Hugo and Mae's characterization through the transitivity process:

Hugo's Characterization

Hugo's characterization Description												
Through the Kind of Process in Transitivity												
Frequencies	**Processes**											
	Material				**Mental**				**Relational**			
	M1	M2	M3	M4	MT1P	MT1E	MT1C	MT1D	R1	R2	R3	
	63	35	3	-	63	48	39	14	11	3	7	
Total Frequencies	101				164				21			**286**
Percentages (%) in each process	62	35	3	0	38.4	29.3	23.8	8.54	52.4	14	33	
Percentages (%) in all processes	22	12	1	0	22	16.8	13.6	4.9	3.85	1	2	**100**

Table 4 Transitivity table of Hugo's characterization

The table above is the data of transitivity process happened in Hugo. There are 286 concordances that presents Hugo's process. Based from the table above it can be seen that total material process that describe Hugo founded in 101 concordannces, while for mental process, it described in 164 concordances, and relational process found only 21 concordances. Hugo's character often describes as a sweet-boy since he is described as a soft and loving at first (page 9), the deatail explanation about his character will be explained on the discussion.

Mae's Characterization

Frequencies	Processes											
	Material				Mental				Relational			
	M1	M2	M3	M4	MT1P	MT1E	MT1C	MT1D	R1	R2	R3	
	71	24	13	3	74	65	43	14	24	10	5	
Total Frequencies	111				196				39			**346**
Percentages (%) in each process	64	22	12	3	37.8	33.2	21.9	7.14	61.5	26	13	
Percentages (%) in all processes	21	6.9	3.8	1	21.4	18.8	12.4	4.05	6.94	2.9	1	**100**

Table 5 Transitivity table of Mae's characterization

While the table above is a table of Mae's transitivity process. There are 346 concordances describe Mae's process. Based from the table above it can be seen that total material process that describe Mae founded in 111 concordances, while for mental process, it described in 196 concordances, and relational process found only 39 concordances. Mae's character often described by the narrator through the mental process. More detail will be discussed on the discussion point. From both table, we can see that the narrator describes Mae more details than Hugo, because the concordances that appear are more than Hugo's concordances.

3.1.1 Material Process

The material process becomes the second-largest data found in this story after the mental process. In the material process itself, the process is also divided into four groups. All of the groups have different objects.

In these findings, I also comparing Hugo and Mae's concordance to see which process frequently appear in this story. Then it will leads to the personalities comparison of both characters.

Table 5 Comparison of Material Process occurred among Mae and Hugo

Comparison Table of Hugo and Mae's Characterization					
Material Process (prologue -chapter17)					
Name	M1	M2	M3	M4	Total
Hugo	63	35	3	0	101
Mae	71	24	13	3	111

The table above presents Mae was frequently doing material processes rather than Hugo. And the majority of the material process in this story are coded by M1 because it has the aspects of material process M1 (has actor, material, and goal). Using the corpus method, I also can find the word often used in the material process. It is shown from this picture below:

Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate
1	168	63	105	3.40487	the
2	109	95	14	4.30741	mae
3	96	53	43	3.36803	and
4	89	23	66	3.11327	to
5	85	72	13	3.56269	she
6	85	75	10	4.12400	hugo
7	78	70	8	3.41037	he

Figure 2 collocation tab of material process in antconc

From the picture of collocate words above, the material process is often related to the word 'Mae' because Mae or 'she' is constantly an actor who did the material process in this story.

After finding the data that character Mae involves in more material processes than Hugo, I also analyses the clusters menu. The clusters

menu is used to grouped words based on their frequencies appear in the texts. The details are shown by the picture below:

Total No. of Cluster Types	244		Total No. of Cluster Tokens	313
Rank	Freq	Range	Cluster	
1	6	6	m1 sits	
2	5	3	m1 leans	
3	5	5	m1 nods	
4	5	5	m1) reaches	
5	4	3	m1 is	

Figure 3 Cluster menu of Material Process

After finding the material that often occurred in material process, I will breakdown some examples of sentences from this story to analyze the structure of its material process. The examples of sentences showing material processes from this story are explained below.

3.1.1.1 Material Process M1

Material process in code M1 is material process which consists of actor – material and goal. The process that happens is usually related to moving subject, such as walking, running, and moving. In this story the total of data coded by M1 are 203 concordances.

3.1.1.2 Material Process M2

Material process in code M2 is a material process that consists of actor – material and scope. A little bit different from the material process in code M1, this material process is usually related to an area or place. In this story the total of data coded with M2 are 84 concordances.

24

3.1.1.3 Material Process M3

Material process in code M3 is a material process that only consists of actor and material and no object. In this story the total of data coded by M3 are 23 concordances.

3.1.14 Material Process M4

In this story, the material process in code M4 is found in the smallest number. It founded six concordances from 316 concordances. The material process in code M4 involves the actor, material, recipient, and goal. The example sentences and detailed explanation about the structure of the material process in code M4 explained on the table below:

Table 6 Manual Analysis of All Material Process

MATERIAL PROCESS					
Manual Analysis of Material Process					
	Sentences	**Actor**	**Material**	**Goals**	
Material Process M1	*He leaning back against the window (p. 83)*	He	Leaning back against	The window	
	Hugo shimmies over to the edge of the bed. (p. 82)	Hugo	shimmies over	to the edge of the bed	
	She reaches out to shake his hand (p.57)	She	reaches out	to shakes his hand	
Material Process M2	**Sentences**	**Actor**	**Material**	**Scope**	
	She punches at the keyboard of her computer... (p.16)	She	punches	at the keyboard of her computer	
	She sets her jaw and faces down the screen (p.16)	She	sets	her jaw and faces down the screen	
	She buys a cup of coffee (p.63)	She	buys	a cup of coffee	
Material Process M3	**Sentences**	**Actor**	**Material**		
	Mae nods	Mae	nods		
	Mae goes first	Mae	goes first		

		Mae remains standing	Mae	remains standing		
Material Process M4		**Sentences**	**Actor**	**Material**	**Recipient**	**Goal**
		He drives Mae Home	He	drives	Mae	home
		She leans forward to kiss him on the cheek	She	leans forward to kiss	him	on the cheek
		She throws a balled napkin in his direction	She	throws	A balled napkin	in his direction

3.1.2 Mental Process

Four hundred fifty-two concordances are showing mental process. Mental processes data in this story that found are 452 concordances. It becomes the largest data founded in this story. I already grouped all of the data into their types of processes, as seen in the table below:

Table 7 Comparison Table of Hugo and Mae's Characterization in Mental Process

Comparison Table of Hugo and Mae's Characterization					
Mental Process					
Name	MT1P	MT1E	MT1C	MT1D	Total
Hugo	63	48	39	14	164
Mae	74	65	43	14	196

According to the table above, Mae is frequently doing mental processes rather than Hugo. And the majorities of mental process occurred in this story is coded by MT1P, or Mental Process Perceptive. By using the corpus method, I can also find the word often used in mental process. It is shown from this picture below

Figure 4 The collocate menu of Mental process in AntConc

Total No. of Collocate Types:	933		**Total No. of Collocate Tokens:**	4516	
Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate
1	187	170	17	4.96319	mae
2	186	2	184	6.27116	p
3	164	141	23	4.38792	she
4	157	145	12	4.88630	hugo
5	139	3	136	6.29207	e
6	132	109	23	4.04643	he

From the picture of collocate words above, the material process is often related to word 'Mae' because Mae or 'she' is often being a senser who has mental process in this story.

After finding the proof that character Mae has more mental processes than Hugo, I also analyse the clusters menu. The clusters menu is used to grouped words based on their frequencies that appear in the texts. The cluster menu shows the majority mental process occurred in this novel :

Figure 5 The Cluster Menu in AntConc Shows the majority process from Mental process is 'MT1P'

From the table above, it can be seen that the order is appropriate with the frequency usage of mental transitivity. Also, by looking at the cluster above, it can be seen that word '*look'* is often used then followed by word '*laugh' 'know'* and etc.

After analyzing the data generally, then I grouped their types of processes as seen in and explain the details on the following table:

Mental Process							
Perceptive		Emotive		Cognitive		Desiderative	
184		136		91		39	
Words Often Appear							
Perceptive		Emotive		Cognitive		Desiderative	
Words	Founded	Words	Founded	Words	Founded	Words	Founded
Look	85	Laugh	29	Think	20	Hope	10
Glance	15	Feel	28	Know	17	Wish	7
Stare	10	Smile	7	Realize	8	Want	5
Hear	8	Surprised	5	Wonder	5	Expect	5
Etc	66	etc	67	Etc	41	etc	12

Table 8 The result of all mental process happened in this story

Mental process perceptive is the most significant data of mental process occurred in this story. There are 184 concordances founded in this story as the data of mental process perceptive. The mental process perceptive is usually related to the five senses. The words usage is also about humans' ability to see, smell, hear, etc. The words that often used to present mental process: perceptive is '*look'* and it appears for 85 times in this novel.

The total mental process emotive data that founded is about 136 concordances. The mental process emotive is usually related to the human's feeling or emotions. The words that most often used and describe mental process: emotive is '*laugh'*. It founded 29 times in this novel.

From the table above, it can be seen that the total of mental process cognitive founded is about 91 concordances. The mental process cognitive is

usually related to the human's knowledge or mind. The words that most frequently used and presenting mental process : cognitive is '*think'* and used in this novel 20 times.

Mental process desiderative is rarely founded in this story. The frequency of this process is only 39 concordances. The mental process desiderative is usually related to the human's intention, or human's attitude. The words that often used and show the mental process: desiderative in this story is '*hope*' and founded ten times in this novel.

Then I will manually breakdown the structure of mental process data into the table below :

Mental Process Data Sentences				
	Sentence	Senser	Process	Phenomenon
Mental Process: Perceptive	*She peeks around it (p.38)*	She	peeks	around it
	They look at each other for a moment … (p.38)	They	look	at each other for a moment
	Hugo blinks at her(p.83)	Hugo	blinks	at her
Mental Process: Emotive	*Mae frowns at him (p.34)*	Mae	frowns	at him
	He hates the thought of accepting something so big (p.11)	He	hates	the thought of accepting something so big
	She's surprised by how much she wants to ask him the same question.(p.88)	She	is surprised	by how much she wants to ask him the same question
Mental Process: Cognitive	*Hugo* can'*t imagine telling his parents (p.25)*	Hugo	can't imagine	telling his parents
	She knows they'll never go for it (p.53)	She	knows	they'll never go for it
	He wonders how he managed to get it (p.9)	He	wonders	how he managed to get it
	He expected her to be relieved, (p.93)	He	expected	her to be relieved

| Mental Process: Desiderative | *He wanted to start this trip as Hugo Wilkinson, (p. 57)* | He | wanted | to start this trip as Hugo Wilkinson |
| | *They decide to skip the more formal breakfast (p.84)* | They | decide | to skip the more formal breakfast |

Table 9 Manual analysis of Mental Process

3.1.3 Relational Process

The relational process becomes the most negligible data in this story because it rarely appears in this story. In the relational process itself, the process is also divided into three groups. All of the groups have different structures, such as:

- R1 = Carrier - Attributive – Attribute

- R2 = Carrier – Attributive

- R3 = Token – Identifying – Value

In these findings, I also compare the character Hugo and Mae to see which process frequently appeared in this story. The comparison of these characters in the relational process can be seen from the table below:

Table 10 Character's Comparison Table of Hugo and Mae in Relational Process

Comparison Table of Hugo and Mae's Characterization				
Relational Process				
Name	R1	R2	R3	Total
Hugo	11	3	7	21
Mae	15	10	5	30
Total				51

According to the table above, Mae is frequently doing relational processes rather than Hugo. R1 codes the relational process's majorities that occurred in this story, or Relational process, which has Carrier, attributive,

and attribute. By using corpus method, I also can find the word often used in the relational process. It is shown from this picture below:

Figure 6 Collocattes Menu in Relational Process
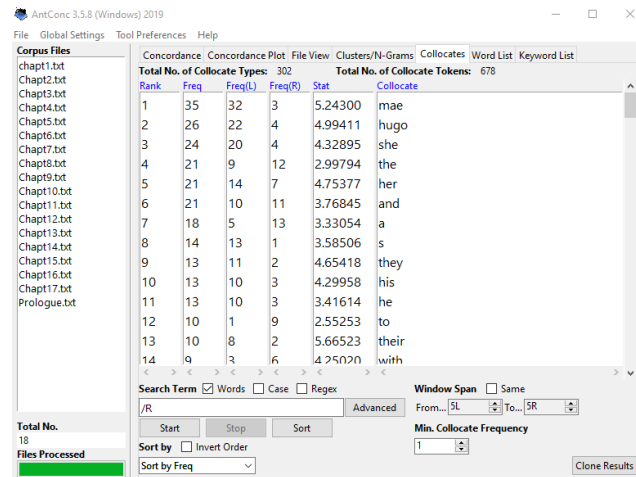
The picture above supports the previous table's data, presenting Mae as frequently appears rather than Hugo. Both data are corresponding to each other.

3.1.3.1 Relational Process (R1)

The relational process in code R1 presents possessive pronouns. It has Carrier as the actor, attributive as the process, and attributes as the goal. I give code to the sentences that having these three components. Usually, the relational processes are founded on passive sentences, but I only discusses the relational process as active in this study.

After checking the data by AntConc, I found some words often used in relational process code R1. The words are found in the collocate table below:

Figure 7 Collocate table Relational Process (R1)

Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate
1	14	12	2	3.70690	she
2	13	13	0	3.98591	mae
3	13	11	2	4.16129	hugo
4	11	3	8	2.77322	a
5	10	6	4	2.85124	and
6	9	3	6	1.92872	the
7	7	7	0	3.91427	they
8	7	4	3	5.30383	their

According to the collocate above, the relational process in code M1 is dominated by the Carrier: She (14 frequencies); Hugo (13 Frequencies), and They (7 Frequencies).

3.1.3.2 Relational Process (R2)

A little bit different from the relational process (R1), the relational process (R2) has two components in its structure. These components are called Carrier and attributive. In this study, the relational process in code R2 is founded by 16 concordances.

3.1.3.3 Relational Process (R3)

The relational process (R3) has three components in its structure. These components are called as token, identifying and value. In this study, the relational process in code R3 is founded by 15 concordances.

From those 15 concordances, the word that frequently appears in this process are:

Figure 6 Collocate table Relational Process (R3)

Concordance	Concordance Plot	File View	Clusters/N-Grams	**Collocates**	Word List Keyword List

Total No. of Collocate Types: 96 **Total No. of Collocate Tokens:** 150

Rank	Freq	Freq(L)	Freq(R)	Stat	Collocate
1	8	8	0	3.29367	hugo
2	6	4	2	2.94641	her
3	5	5	0	2.43564	mae
4	4	2	2	0.60562	the
5	4	2	2	2.59914	his
6	4	4	0	1.71570	he
7	4	2	2	1.37614	and
8	4	1	3	1.16061	a
9	3	0	3	2.66523	with
10	3	2	1	1.36267	s
11	3	1	2	5.32420	already
12	3	1	2	6.98716	against
13	2	0	2	2.88913	up
14	2	0	2	0.23060	to
15	2	2	0	1.95374	they
16	2	2	0	3.34330	their

From the picture above, I conclude that the word Hugo dominates R3

The total frequencies of words:

a. Hugo : 6 times

b. Mae : 4 times

c. they : 2 times

The data of all relational processes, will be breakdown into the table below manually to knowing the token, identifying, and value that occurred in the relational processing (R):

Table 31 Manual analysis of Relational Process

RELATIONAL PROCESS			
Manual Analysis of Relational Process			
Relational Process (R1)	Sentences	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute
	She's already dressed in black	She	is already dressed	in black
	Hugo had a girlfriend	Hugo	had	a girlfriend
	Her voice rises up to him again	Her voice	raises up	to him again
Relational Process (R2)	Sentences	Carrier	Attributive	
	Mae's heart twists	Mae's heart	twists	

	Sentences	Token	Identifying	Value
	She has no interest	She has	No interest	
	She has no ideas	She has	no ideas	
	Her blue eyes	Her	blue eyes	
	Sentences	**Token**	**Identifying**	**Value**
Relational Process (R3)	*Hugo had emailed his parents to borrow money.*	Hugo	had emailed his parents	to borrow money
	He just broke up with his girlfriend	He	just broke up	with his girlfriend
	She owes them a call	She	owes them	a call

3.2 Discussion

Because my analysis only focuses on the kind of process, the results present incomplete findings. Therefore the results and discussion in this study only looking at the data of the process. From all of the findings above, I found that the primary processes are related to the characters. From point 3.1, the Mental process dominates the primary processes in this story. From this point, I found that the characters mostly act as a senser. As shown from the result above, the primary process that mostly appeared in this novel is Mental Process. Senser is the actor of mental process (related with human senses). However, it is linear with the storyline of this novel. This novel gives the reader an image or situation when two strangers have a trip together. Someone usually feels insecure when they go out with a stranger, so they must be careful and observe their partner. It is exactly human's instinct. This instinct is one form of the mental process.

Also, the mental process of perceptive dominates all mental processes that occurred in this story. It is supported by point 3.1.2.1, where I found words

frequently used in this story. From point 3.1.2.1, the characters use their senses to observing, because the word '*look'* becomes the highest concordance founded in this story. It was found 85 times along the prologue until chapter 17, followed by the phrase *'stare'* (15 times) and 'glance' (10 times). These three words describe that either Hugo or Mae observes each other before finally trusting each other.

Besides, the mental process emotive also has a great number in this story. The concordance shows 136 processes. And it is dominated by the word '*laugh'(*29 times*)* and '*smile'* (7 times)*.* Although the story is sad at first, Hugo can finally start the trip with another 'Margareth' starting from chapter three. Then their journey becomes fun. It means that Margareth's intention to make Hugo happy after their breakup happened because Mae is replacing her position. Thus, it can be concluded that the mental process that presented in this novel leads to the characters' personalities

The comparison of both characters

From the results above, I conclude that Mae dominates the story, although the storyline is started from Hugo's breakup. The chapter in this novel is divided into equal parts, but the author gives more detailed explanations about Mae.

The character of Mae is clearly described through the transitivity processes that appear in Mae. Here are some examples senteces that present Mae's personality from the texts:

> *She punches at the keyboard* (p.16)
> *She buys a cup of coffee* (p.63)

> *Mae remembers her dream.* (p.80)
> *Mae nods and takes her camera out of the bag* (p. 127)

I concluded that Mae is a focused, serious, big dreamer, ambitious, and never gives up person. Her dream to be a professional filmmaker makes her seem tied up with her computer and her camera. She also likes coffee to make her more focused on her projects because she orders coffee sometimes.

While the character of Hugo is described as a soft-boy and love her ex so much it described from this sentence *He lifts his head, interested to find out what—precisely—it is* (p.9) It present how he love his ex so much. But then he broke up, then his personality changes into careless but never give up person, broken-hearted, and having a soft-boy personality also, he described as a sleepyhead. It presented from the narrator writes Hugo characters often 'leaning on' something, sleep, laying on the bed, or describing the position of his head. It can be seen from these sentences from the novel:

> *He lifts his head, interested to find out what—precisely—it is* (p.9)
> *He wonders about her* (p. 15)
> *he's a person with an adorable accent and a kind smile,* (p.59)
> *He feels bored and sleepy* (p.70)
> *He feels caught somewhere between asleep and awake.* (p. 144)

As the story progressed, the characters Mae and Hugo no longer showed awkwardness. Because the trip they did was initially intended for a couple, so they had to do it together. To make it works, they needed to trust and rely on each other. It can be seen through the differences in the lexicon used in the seventh chapter until chapter 17. For example, there is an awkward moment of strangers in the 8th chapter, Mae said, '*As long as you're not a serial*

killer, we'll be totally fine.' (p.60), and Hugo feels awkward to sit beside Mae,
so he remains standing until Mae ask him, '*You can sit, too, you know*' (p.60),
compared to the dialogue of Mae and Hugo on chapter 17,

> *"Do I look like an American?" he asks with a grin.*
> *"You look," Mae says brightly, "like an idiot.* (p.97)

    The quotation above shows that their awkwardness changes into a
comfortable relationship. It means the lexicon used constructs the characters,
characteristics and how the characters' relationship is going on.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

I explore the primary processes (material, mental and relational processes) in this novel and the characters' active roles in this novel to compare the characters by looking at the primary process that happened to each character. The transitivity usage describes Mae and Hugo as the actor/senser as the main characters too. The lexical verbs used in this novel depict the character very well. Moreover, transitivity leads me to find out that mental process is dominating the characters. Also, Mae is dominating as the active role in the novel.

From the three transitivities that have been analyzed, I concluded that Mental Process, especially for Mental Process: Perceptive, is dominating the process that happened in this novel. Four hundred fifty-two mental process verbs appeared from the prologue until chapter 17, and 184 concordances show the Mental Process: Perceptive. The words '*look*,' '*glance*,' and '*stare.*' are often used in Mental Process: Perceptive. Those words describe eye contact. Moreover, the findings match the story's plot that tells about strangers who have long-trip by train, mostly the characters doing mental processes such as staring at each other like they are vigilant.

The characters' physical activities are shown through the material process. It becomes the second largest frequency that appears in this story. The material process is dominating by coded M1. M1 is a material process which having actor, materials, and goals. From 316 concordances, there are 203 concordances of the

material process (M1). At the same time, the smallest frequency that appears in this story is Relational Process. The total concordances of Relational Process are 68 concordances, but the relational process in code R1 dominates the relational process for its 35 concordances. R1 is a code for the Relational process, which having Carrier, attributive, and attributes.

Since I only focus on the kind of process and study is restricted in analyzing the primary processes especially the process that happened in this novel to see the personalities of the characters, my findings might be not complete. There will be another research that focus on the participants and the circumstances in this novel.Because this study is only restricted in analyzing the primary processes of the main characters especially the process that happened in this novel to see the personalities of the characters, so this study might not complete. Therefore, I hope that there will be another research that might study about the participants and the circumstances in this novel.

In conclusion, the characteristics of characters can be seen through the transitivity process. Because the narrator describe the characters using the verbs. The verbs and transitivity process can affect the characterization. Hugo was depicted as lacking enthusiasm, a random, careless, and sad boy in this novel. While Mae is a focused, ambitious, attentive, and never give up persona. The combination of careless Hugo and careful Mae brings a unique storyline. They seem to meant to be. '*from nothing to be something*, *from strangers become lovers'*

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