

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHODS

2.1 Thoretical Framework

The writer used a theoretical framework from two sources to explain narrative, character, and transitivity systems in this chapter. The first theory is M. H. Abrams' theory of narrative and characters (1999). Furthermore, the writer adopted M.A.K. Halliday's theory of transitivity systems, as revised by Christian M.I.M Matthiessen (2004).

2.1.1 Narrative and Character

Abrams (1999:173) explained a narrative is a story about events, characters, and what they say and do, whether written in prose or verse. The novel and short story in prose, as well as the epic and romance in verse, are explicit narratives told by a narrator. The narrative in drama is not told but evolves through the direct presentation on the stage of the characters' actions and speeches. It should be noted that many lyric poems contain an implicit narrative element. The narratee is the person or audience to whom the narrator addresses the narrative, either explicitly or implicitly. (1999:173).

As explained before, in the narrative there are characters. According to Abrams, characters are the individuals in a narrative work that are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with special morals, intelligence, and emotional qualities by assuming from what they say and what they do (1999:32). In the characters, there is a term called motivation. Motivation refers to the reasons for the characters' temperament, desires, and moral nature in their speech and actions. From the beginning to the end of a work, a character could stay relatively "stable," or unchanged in perspective and personality, or may initiate a dramatic change, through a gradual development process or as a consequence of a crisis (Abrams, 1999:33). Abrams (1999) also explained that there are two ways of characterizing, which are showing and telling. Showing, also known

as the dramatic method, allows the reader to draw their own conclusions about the characters in a story based on what they say and do. Meanwhile, in telling, the author takes an authoritative role in the portrayal of the characters in the story. There are two types of character based on the criteria for developing or not, such as static or dynamic character. According to Holman (1972), a static character is one whose characteristics do not change throughout the story, play, or film. A dynamic character, on the other hand, is one that is influenced by the acts he encounters, and one of the goals of the work through which he appears is to expose the effects of these actions on him. The protagonists in most great dramas and novels are dynamic characters. Short stories are more likely to reveal static characters by action than to reveal character changes as a result of actions.

2.1.2 Transitivity System and Types of Processes

As explained by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), transitivity system is an efficacious tool to analyze the meaning conveyed in clauses. It consists of six processes. There are material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, existential process, and behavioural process.

2.1.2.1 Material Process

As said by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 224), the material process is a process of doing and happening or process which portrays an entity does something materially to another entity. They convey the idea that one entity 'does' something, which may be done 'to' another entity. As a result, clauses containing a material process must include a doing (process), an actor, and an entity to which the process is extended or directed (goal). Actor is the one that makes the action and gives a direct effect to the others, while goal is the one that is affected by the action. Besides, material process has two other participants which are recipient and client. Recipient is the one to whom something is given and client is the one for whom an action is done.

2.1.2.2 Mental Process

Mental process is the process of perceiving, feeling and thinking (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:245) and the participants of this process are sener and phenomenon. Sener is the one who can perceive, feel or think wittingly. Phenomenon is the one that is being perceived, felt or thought. Mental process has three types of processes namely affective (process of feeling and liking), cognitive (process of thinking, knowing and understanding), and perceptive (process of seeing and hearing).

2.1.2.3 Verbal Process

As mentioned by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), verbal process is the process done through the action of saying. It consists of the verb like talk, tell, say, explain, shout, cry, scream, etc. The main participant in this sort of process is called sayer. It is the one giving a signal. The verbal process also has other participants which are receiver, verbiage, and target. Receiver is the one that is given the signal. Verbiage is the content of what is delivered by the sayer. Then, target is the one acted upon verbally (insulted, complimented, etc).

2.1.2.4 Existential Process

Halliday and Matthiessen stated the existential process represents the fact that something exists or occurs (2014:3017-308). It is generally can be identified by the use of the verbs of existence, such as 'be' verb or 'arise'. This type of process has only one participant which is existent. It is an entity explained existentially by the process.

2.1.2.5 Behavioural Process

There is a process between material and mental process called behavioral process. It deals with psychological and physiological activities which states of human physical behavior. Several activities which are the examples of the process are breathing, smiling, watching, looking, listening, and dreaming. This type of process normally has only two participants namely behavior and range. Behavior is like an actor in material

process or senser in mental process, but behavioral process is not sensing and done habitually (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014:301).

2.1.2.6 Relational Process

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:259) said that the purpose of the relational process is to characterize and identify. In this process, there must be two kinds of participant. If there is only one participant in the process then it is not a relational process. The relational process can be either attributive or identifying. If the process is attributive then it has carrier and attribute as the participants. If the process is identifying, it has token and value as the participants. The identifying process is when an entity is the identity of another. Whereas, the attributive process is when an entity is the attribute of another. So attributive process is followed by an attribute and identifying process is followed by a value.

2.1.2.7 Circumstances

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 310), circumstances are the final component of the transitivity system, after processes and participants. Circumstances occur freely and with essentially the same significance in all types of processes. They can be questioned about where, when, and how. There are nine types of Circumstances based on Halliday and Matthiessen's book (2014: 314) as resumed in the following description. (1) Extent and (2) Location. The circumstances of Extent and Location restrict the space and time development of the procedure. (3) Manner. Manner's circumstantial feature defines how the procedure is updated. (4) Cause. The explanation why the mechanism is updated is the circumstantial aspect of cause. (5) Contingency. Circumstances of the contingency indicate an aspect on which the method update depends. (6) Accompaniment. Accompaniment is a form of shared involvement in the mechanism that reflects the meanings "and," "or," and "not" as circumstantials. (7) Role. This type elaborates the meanings 'be' and 'become' circumstantially. (8) Matter. Matter is associated with verbal processes; it is the

contextual counterpart to Verbiage. (9) Angle. It is about source and viewpoint and same goes as Matter, it can be related to verbal processes.

2.2 Research Methods

2.2.1 Type of Research

The type of this research is a qualitative descriptive study as it searches, collects, classifies, analyzes data, and draws findings from the object. The study collects and analyzes data without dealing with numbers or using statistics or graphics like quantitative research.

2.2.2 Data and Population

The data are clauses produced by the narrator describing the characterization of Scrooge. The population is all the clauses containing Scrooge as the active and passive participant. All of the population were analyzed because all of them have the potential of building Scrooge characterization.

2.2.3 Method of Collecting Data

The data for further study were obtained by non-participant observation and documentation by the writer. The writer downloaded the novel's PDF from https://www.ibiblio.org/ebooks/Dickens/Carol/Dickens_Carol.pdf. After downloading the novel, the writer read the whole story and chose some clauses from the narrator's utterances that showed Scrooge's actions, behavior, verbal communication, and how Scrooge feel or think about something.

2.2.4 Method of Analyzing Data

To analyze the data, the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) was used, especially the transitivity system theory. Using the theory, the writer classified the data into some processes. Classifying the data helped the writer to identify the ideational meaning of the clauses based on the process types.

After identifying the ideational meaning, the writer combined them with the theory of characters by M. H. Abrams (1999) to identify the character development of Scrooge.