



HJRS Link: [Journal of Academic Research for Humanities \(HEC-Recognized for 2022-2023\)](#)

Edition Link: [Journal of Academic Research for Humanities 100-115, 2\(3\) September 2022](#)

License: [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-Share Alike 4.0 International](#)

Link of the Paper: <https://www.jar.bwo.org.pk/index.php/jarh/article/view/171/version/171>

ANALYZING TRANSITIVITY PROCESSES IN THE NOVELS OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S "JANE EYRE" AND TONI MORRISON'S "BELOVED": A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Author 1: Dr. Samina Sarwat, Assistant Professor, Humanities and Social Sciences, KFUEIT, Rahimyar Khan
 Author 2: Saba Tariq, Scholar, Humanities And Social Sciences, KFUEIT
 Corresponding & Author 3: Syed Khuram Shahzad, Scholar, Sindh University, Jamshoro
 Email: Khuramshahzad83@gmail.com

Paper Information

Citation of the paper:

(APA) Sarwat. Samina, Tariq. Saba and Shahzad. Syed Khuram (2023). Analyzing Transitivity Processes in the Novels of Charlotte Bronte's "JANE EYRE" and Toni Morrison's "Beloved": A Comparative Study. Journal of Academic Research for Humanities, 3(1). 215-227

Subject Areas:

1 Literature
 2 English

Timeline of the Paper:

Received on: 05-03-2023
 Received after Revision on: 21-03-2023
 Accepted on: 24-03-2023
 Online on: 31-03-2023

License:



[Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License](#)

Published by:



Abstract

The current study aims to investigate Holliday's theory of transitivity with a comparative analysis of the text of the two novels "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte and "Beloved" by Toni Morrison. The study will focus on the identification and description of different processes and circumstances used in the text. For this study, the researcher will collect data from the said novels by applying the tools of observation and deep study. A checklist of all six processes will be made by the researcher as another research tool that has been used in the text, the processes all [mental process, behavioural process, material process, relational process, verbal process and existential process]. In this study, the researcher found similarities and differences in the selected novels, "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte and "Beloved" by Toni Morrison through transitivity analysis processes with comparative analysis. The researcher adopted a Qualitative method research design for this study. The researcher herself collected the required data as the primary instrument. After this, the researcher analyzed data through table labelling. After analyzing the data the researcher found the result that the material process was dominant in Charlotte Bronte's novel and the mental process was dominant in Toni Morrison's Beloved. Other processes are also used in both novels but not frequently as mental and material.

Keywords: Transitivity Process, Novel, Language Analysis, Jane Eyre, Beloved

Introduction

It is widely accepted that the research in the field of linguistics is not only restricted to the understanding of language rather it also deals with the interpretation to go on of language in the way of why and how a text is understood and how the reader perceives the ideology of the writer (Landa, 2017; Şimşek, 2012). Several researchers belonging to the same field consider language is the most important phenomenon.

In linguistic research, the genre of Literature offers the prospect to study and apply different models and approaches to language. A language is a communicative tool for expressing ideas, emotions, happenings, and information. And literature or literary texts enhance the beauty of language. Different genera of literature like plays, novels, short stories, poetry, science fiction, and other non-literary texts like essays, research articles, and political speeches can be analyzed according to language functions. To analyze nonliterary texts, different linguistics theories can be employed related to different levels of analyses like phonetic, syntactic, semantic, etc.

Language can be used to conceptualize and explain both the inside and outside

worlds that people perceive. It is essential system demands of its careful examination. Language is highly exceptional in several ways since we use it to describe our ideas, feelings, desires, wishes and perceptions of the world.

The current study aims to examine a comparative analysis of transitivity processes that have been used by the main characters of Bronte’s Jane Eyre and Morrison’s Beloved. For the analysis of data, the researcher used six processes of transitivity that are present in Holliday’s systemic functional linguistics. Any semiotic system, including language, has been interpreted by this approach as a network of interrelated alternatives (Halliday, 1985; Mehmood, Amber, Ameer, & Faiz, 2014). Holliday was one of the most well-known pioneers of transitivity analysis (1974). He looked at how often transitivity syntactic constructs appeared in the plots of Toni Morrison's Beloved and Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte.

There are six transitivity processes, according to Michael Holliday: mental, material, relational, verbal, behavioural, and existential. It is the essential element that links both our internal and external experiences and the world inner or outer of us.

Processes Types:

Processes	Participants
Material Process	Actor- Process-Goal
Mental Process	Sensor-Process-Phenomenon
Relational Process	Attributive or Identifying
	Carrier-Process-Attribute
	Identified-Process-identifier
Behavioural	Behavior-Process
Verbal Process	Sayer-Process-Receiver-Verbiage
Existential Process	Process-Existence

Need and Significance of the Research

Language always refers to certain texts and circumstances since, Because of its

ideological bias, it cannot be considered neutral (usually determined by social and socio-cultural factors). Similar to fiction,

literary discourse is unable to portray reality naturally; rather, it merely aids in our understanding and organization of this reality (MacLeod et al., 1997; Siemieniuk et al., 2020). It is an important tool for reflecting ideology, and the value systems are expressed in every representation through language use. Thus, the results the writer seeks to achieve are literary texts created in a particular place and under certain social, historical, religious, political, and cultural circumstances. They have ideals ingrained in them that support achieving the goal. They undoubtedly "function ideationally to communicate and construct meanings" in their language (Vohra, Syal, & Madan, 2016).

The researcher has established the Transitivity Process used in the novels: Toni Morrison's *Beloved* and *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte, in this study. The researcher used the **Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL)** of Holliday theory as a framework for this study. The researcher chose Transitivity analysis for the reason that it is regularly used in our spoken and written societal context and daily lives. Transitivity provides information on the writers' and readers' linguistic reflections on their experiences in the outside world. The purposes and uses of language are the focus of this theory. This concept also holds that language has a purpose, and that purpose, as well as how language is utilized, may be researched. Additionally, this study contributes significantly to the field of linguistic research and offers a deeper understanding of how language works. All students would benefit from this research, particularly those in the social science department. The current study will be helpful to fill the gap in understanding the six processes that have been presented by M.A.K Holliday.

Research Objectives

1. To identify the types of transitivity process defined by Holliday used by the

characters of the novels, Charlotte Bronte's "*Jane Eyre*" and Toni Morrison's "*Beloved*".

2. To examine the similarities and differences of transitivity processes used by the characters of the novels, Charlotte Bronte's "*Jane Eyre*" and Toni Morrison's "*Beloved*".

Research Questions

1. What types of transitivity processes defined by Holliday are used by the characters of the novels, Charlotte Bronte's "*Jane Eyre*" and Toni Morrison's "*Beloved*"?
2. What are the similarities and differences of transitivity processes used by the characters of the novels, Charlotte Bronte's "*Jane Eyre*" and Toni Morrison's "*Beloved*"?

Literature Review

The thesis's introduction was covered in the preceding chapter. The review of the literature on the subject of the current study is the focus of this chapter. From the concepts of Holliday (1985), the transitivity study of Charlotte Bronte's and Toni Morrison's books has developed (1994). The Holliday model of language is described, and certain important terms are defined and ideas connected to this model. The discussion of the systemic functional theory serves as its foundation approach to language, with emphasis on Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) to Holliday's notion of the transitivity system to give. The conceptual setting in which the present study's findings will be discussed. This chapter quickly discusses some of these efforts since it is not a new contribution to the field and there have been many researchers that have used this style of analysis. The goal of reviewing these research articles is to show how similar and dissimilar the present study is from the earlier investigations.

Systemic Functional Grammar (1985)

The father of Systemic Functional Grammar is [Michael Holliday \(1985\)](#). A language is viewed as a social and individual network of systems, or as a set of interconnected options for generating meaning. It's also known as "systemic." Instead of focusing solely on syntax and word classes like nouns and verbs like formal and conventional grammar does, the SFG Transitivity Method technique is referred to as "functional" by term.

Research Methodology

The way of the study is considered to be determined by the research approach. The researcher briefly analyzes the research design, the study's population, the type of data sampling data collection tools, research sampling, and its limitations in this chapter while also outlining the research methodology that they employ.

Type of Research

This study falls under the category of a descriptive qualitative study which involves gathering, classifying, evaluating, and forming conclusions about the thing being studied. This study only gathers the data, examines them, and concludes. Additionally, unlike quantitative research, this study does not deal with numbers and does not employ statistics or graphics.

Research Design

The current study will utilize qualitative research approaches. To better comprehend the ideas, presumptions, and experiences of the novels, non-numerical data will be assessed. On the other hand, the researcher will also learn the response to the second question, which is what are the similarities and differences of transitivity processes used by the character of the novels, Charlotte Bronte's, "Jane Eyre" and Toni Morrison's, "Beloved. Three basic types of study designs can be used to collect, quantify, and examine data. Jane Eyre and Beloved texts were examined using the qualitative study

approach by the researcher. Descriptive research is theory-based and involves presenting, gathering, and interpreting data. The researcher makes it possible for the researcher to explain the how and why of the investigation. Individuals are helped by descriptive writing to comprehend the significance of the study. These methods can be applied to provide the following note-taking techniques: reading all of the accessible literature, underlining its parts that apply to what was read, and classifying the data gathered depending on the study's topic. The feminist perspective is a perfect match for this methodology because this research is content-focused. The descriptive narrative text approach is used in this study to present the research findings.

Sampling Technique

The researcher chose two novels "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte and "Beloved" by Toni Morrison for the study using random and purposeful sampling approaches. The only things the researcher looks at are the goal of the study and the audience's degree of education.

Data Collection Tools

An instrument used to gather, obtain, and evaluate data for the study is known as a research instrument. Journals, Publications and other secondary sources of data on the topic were examined by the researcher. A researcher may decide to use secondary data collection to generate study results rather than direct data collection.

Data Collection Technique

According to ([Fedora, 2015](#)), there are four different ways to gather data: non-participant observation, participant observation, note-taking and recording. Because the author decided not to get engaged in the circumstance under investigation, she used the method of non-participant observation in this study.

Additionally, the documentation technique is used by the writer to obtain the data. It implies that the writer gathers the information based on the document.

Data are gathered for this study from the two novels collections. One is Charlotte Bronte's collection of novels named "Jane Eyre" and the second is Toni Morrison's collection of the novel named "Beloved".

The steps the researcher used to gather the data for this study are as follows:

1. Searching and Choosing the researcher searched any sources, including books, journals, and articles, for the tale and other materials on the subject.
2. selecting the information solely using the text that best captures the topics of both novels " Jane Eyre " written by Charlotte Bronte and "Beloved" written by Toni Morrison
3. The novels were read to comprehend their content, but data collection was also a goal of the reading session.
4. Identifying the ideas of both writers Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre" and Toni Morrison's "Beloved" in each text.
5. Using the transitivity system to identify the data from the process, the participants, and the situation.
6. Outlining specific sentences that represent each conceptual notion discussed.
7. Coming to the decision

Transitivity Analytical Framework

The transitivity system is analyzed from numerous angles and in many different fields of study. The examination of meaning-making processes is the core focus of SFL, which sets it apart from other analyses because it is useful in eliciting meanings. This system has taken the idea of intransitive verbs and transitivity and

enlarged it such that phrases, as well as verbs, are studied. A clause is used as the fundamental unit of meaning rather than words. In SFL, transitivity analysis is used to study the function of the subject, verb, object, and adjuncts. Therefore, it is a more comprehensive model, particularly about the analysis of the sentences in a text. The differentiation of the transitivity system is the representation of the world and the indoctrination of the experiences in a text. The transitivity system is used to study and investigate the relationships and characteristics, ideas and emotions, existence and behaviour, which are all encased in language. As a result, due to the various representational systems, the scope and the intensity of that system were significantly greater.

Data Analysis

Based on two novels, this chapter is divided into two sections, one is Charlotte Bronte's novel "Jane Eyre" and the second is Toni Morrison's novel, "Beloved", each of which novel is analyzed separately

Comparative Analysis of Bronte's Novel "Jane Eyre" and Toni's Novel "Beloved"

Transitivity analyses of the selected Texts of both Novels

Material Process

The act of performing a material process is an action. In terms of material occurring and doing, there are two types of elements of the material process the actor, the process, and the aim.

Selected Text Examples from both Novels

'Nothing: I covered my face with the bedclothes, and turned from her to the wall.' (Jane Eyre)

"She said she was thirsty," said Paul D. He took off his cap. "Mighty thirsty look like." (Beloved)

Analysis

Table 4.1

Process	Participants	Examples of Eyre	Examples of Beloved
Material	Actor, Goal	I (Actor) covered (material process) my face with the bedclothes(goal)	She (actor)said (material process) Paul (actor) took(material process) cap (goal)

Analysis

The above-mentioned table shows the analysis of the material process that has been Appleton to the selected texts of both novels. In the first Exam, le the text has been ten from Bronte’s novel Jane Eyre in which the actor is a narrator and uses the personal pronoun I. the material process is covered and the bedclothes is the goal. The background of the above example is related to Jane’s travelling on a coach at Logwood, where she meets Miss Temple and other teachers. Jane describes her first day and evening at Logwood. She describes Logwood buildings, daily activities, prayers to classes, girls old fashioned dressed, low-quality food and cheap uniforms. Jane has described her personal life experiences at the Logwood setting and her reaction to the poor condition of bad foods

Analysis

On the other hand, in the selected text from Morrison’s novel Beloved in which the third person pronoun she and Paul are actors and said, took are the material processes while the cap is used as a goal in this text. The actor plays the main action to

Analysis

Table 4.1

Process	Participants	Examples of J. Eyre	Examples of Beloved
Mental	Sense, phenomenon	She (sensor) thinking (mental process) beyond her punishment, beyond her situation(phenomenon)	See the (sensor) thought(mental process) lonesome, change of subject needed (phenomenon)

Analysis Text 1

As the table represents that the mental process is based on two main features,

give the actor her (seethe) assurance of security and comfort. Paul D comments that it's perilous for a "used-to-be-slave lady" to love so deeply after observing Seethe’s passion for Denver. Paul D gives Seethe assurances of security and comfort at the same time. The prospect of a bright future is quickly dashed when Beloved of sec mysteriously enters the scene and reminds the Seethe of her deceased daughter.

Mental Process

The mental process only occurs inside our heads, not anywhere else. In the mental process, there are two participants: phenomenon and sensor.

Selected Text Examples from both Novels

Text 1

She looks as if she were thinking of something beyond her punishment—beyond her situation: of something not around her or before her. (Jane Eyre)

Text 2

See the looked at her daughter and thought, yes, she has been lonesome, Very lonesome. "Wonder where Here Boy got off to?" See the thought a change of subject was needed. (Beloved)

sensor and phenomenon. In the selected text from Jane Eyre, the third person pronoun she used as a sensor is Jane’s Miss

Scotched. The mental process is related to Jane’s thoughts about the punishment that was done to her physically but mentally she thought beyond the punishment. So, the phenomenon shown in these lines relies on Jane’s mental process beyond her punishment and her situation. The selected contexts express their dithering of Jane about her punishment and also show her fear of Jane.

Analysis Text 2

The researcher analyzed the selected text of the novel *Beloved* that is representing the mental process in which two main features used sensor and the phenomenon. The above lines show that the third personal pronoun she is a sensor and the word she here is used by the main character of the novel seethes. The mental

Text 2

"Miss. Miss." Paul D shook her gently. "You want to lay down a spell?"

Process	Participants	Examples of <i>Eyre</i>	Examples of <i>Beloved</i>
Verbal	Sawyer, Receiver, verbiage	Miss Miller(Sawyer), Fetch(verbal process), Monitor (Receiver), Fetch the globe(verbiage)	Paul D (sawyer),want(verbal process),You(Receiver),Lay down a spell (verbiage)

Analysis Text 1

Above the mentioned table, the researcher analyzed the verbal process through the verb fetch. The sawyer in these selected lines of *Jane Eyre* is Miss Miller who says the monitor of the class to fetch the globe. And her saying word to the monitor is used as verbiage. The researcher analyzed the selected textual lines the Miss Miller’s verbal process as a teacher at Logwood.

Text 2

The researcher investigates the selected lines of the novel *Beloved* written by Toni Morrison that represent the verbal process which is based on three main categories, receiver, verbiage and sayer. Paul D is a sayer in the lines of the selected

process is to relate Seethe’s thoughts who is thinking about her daughter’s lonesome. The phenomenon expresses Seethe’s thinking alone. There is a suggestion of a nasty spirit in the home where Seethe is lived with her kid in the opening lines of the book, "124 was hateful."

Verbal process

The act of speaking is a verbal process. The three parts of this technique are Sawyer, Receiver, and Verbiage.

Selected Text Examples from both Novels Text 1

Miss Miller approaching, seemed to ask her a question, and having received her answer, went back to her place, and said aloud— ‘Monitor of the first class, fetch the globes!’

text. The verbal process is expressed through the helping verb of want and the receiver of the sayer, are you? Here you are related to the sethe and the verbiage is done through the sayer words lay down the spell.

Relational Process

In the relational process, three components, Token, process, and Value. This term "token" is related to the person who further states the value through its process. The relational process is described by the token which identifies the relational value and the value is the term that identifies the object or anything that is pointed to by the token.

Selected Text Examples from both Novels Text 1

‘Can you tell me what the writing on that stone over the door means? What is Logwood Institution?’ ‘This house where

you are come to live.’ ‘And why do they call it Institution? Is it in any way different from other schools?’(Jane Eyre

Text 2

Sethe explained the crystal that once hung from her ears. "That lady I worked for in Kentucky gave them to me when I got married. (Beloved)

Process	Participants	Examples of J. Eyre	Examples of Beloved
Relational	Token, process, value	Jane (token), tell (Relational process), stone and institution, this house, another school (value)	Sethe (token), worked (Relational process), hung from her ear, Kentucky gave them, (value)

Text 1

This is an identifying relational process since Jane is the token in these selected lines of the novel. The verb "tell" is the marker of this relational process. Here, the words stone and institution, this house serve as a symbol of the institution at Logwood. The atmosphere at Logwood School forces Jane to emotionally mature quickly. Over time, the depressing and stressful environment helped Jane grow emotionally. It also helped her acquire the qualities necessary to succeed as a governess in the future, including tolerance and understanding of others.

deceased the daughter. The fact that Beloved emerged from the water, Seethe’s incontinence, the discovery that Beloved’s name matched the name on her dead child’s tombstone, the baby-like smoothness of her skin, and the fact that she slept for four days straight like a small baby are all indications that Beloved is a manifestation of Seethe’s deceased child.

Behavioural Process

There are three features; behaviour, process, and phenomenon analyzed in the behavioural process. The behaviour expresses his/her ways and manners. The process indicates the acts of the behaviour. The third key term of the behavioural process of a phenomenon that is related to the behaviour and described by the process.

Text Analyzed 2

The above-mentioned table shows the relational process, the seethe in these selected lines of the text is seethe and the relational process is explained or worked. These words showed the relationship seethe had with her daughter Beloved. The phenomenon in the lines is hung from her ears. The prospect of a bright future is quickly dashed when Beloved mysteriously enters the scene and reminds sethe of her

Selected Text Examples from both Novels

Text 1

A clock in the schoolroom struck nine; Miss Miller left her circle, and standing in the middle of the room, cried— ‘Silence! To your seats!’ (Jane Eyre)

Text 2

Seethe’s bladder filled. She said, "Oh, excuse me," and ran around to the back of 124. (Beloved)

Process	Participants	Examples of Eyre	Examples of Beloved
Behavioural	Behavioural process, a phenomenon	Miss. Miller (behave), cried (behaviour process), silence to your seats (phenomenon)	seethe (behave) said, excuse me (behaviour process), filled to the capacity, run around to the back of 124 (phenomenon)

Text 1

The researcher in this selected textual line represents the verbal process that is based on three features behaviour and process, phenomenon. The behaviour process is analyzed through the verb “cried” and it’s the action that is done by the main participant. The behaviour here is Miss Miller. The phenomenon of these lines is to silence your seats. The researcher analyzed Miss Miller’s behaviour towards the students at the orphan house Here the character of Miss Miller represents strictness as a teacher and also she behaves very rudely way and shouted at students.

Text 2

On the other hand, the researcher analyzed these lines of the novel beloved written by Charlotte Bronte’s behavioural process. Above mentioned table shows the behaviour of seethe as a slave. The

Text 2

She picked me up and carried me behind the smokehouse. Beloved)

Process	Participants	Examples of Eyre	Examples of Beloved
Existential	Existent, process, circumstance	Three Ladies (existent), entered (Existential process), the room, walked to table and took her seat (circumstance)	She (existent), picked and carried (Existential process), smokehouse (circumstance)

Text Analyzed 1

The above table belongs to the existential process in which the Existent is three ladies who entered the room. The existential process is used in these lines of the selected text is entered. The circumstance is the room, walked to the table and took her seat. These context lines show Jane’s starting days and the environment of the school in which the role of the teacher is in the classroom. The activities of the orphan describe through these textual lines.

Text Analyzed 2

behaviour in these textual lines is “seethe” and the process of this behaviour is said. The phenomenon is shown in the seethe is bladder filled to the capacity and runs around to the back 124. When Denver, seethe, and Paul D return from the carnival, they see the woman sitting on a tree stump next to the 124 steps. Seethe is suddenly overcome with an odd, inexplicable urge to urinate or is repeated the moment her water broke before giving birth to Denver.

Existential Process

The last transitivity process that has been introduced by Holliday is an existential process.

Selected Text Examples from both Novels

Text 1

A distant bell tinkled: immediately three ladies entered the room, each walked to a table and took her seat. (Jane Eyre

The researcher analyzed through this table the existential process in the selected text of the novel that is based on three features: existent, process and circumstance. The three features applied to the selected text and the existent are She and the existential process is carried and picked, and the circumstance is represented in the selected lines of the Beloved smokehouse. Beloved is a story about the repercussions of slavery in the community of the free slaves, in addition to the haunted mansion known as 124. As a result, for the majority of former slaves,

the idea of the house becomes the ideal that is now within their grasp but remains unattainable.

Comparative Analysis of Transitivity Processes

Similarities and Differences

Holliday carried out a groundbreaking study in the area of SFL in 1971, focusing in particular on making use of transitivity. Charlotte Brontë's transitivity patterning draws attention to women's pain and struggles in a predominately masculine culture.

Word selections and text structure are used to spread feminist ideology. Because Charlotte Brontë presents a female perspective in a patriarchal environment, the text is seen as feminist.

Toni Morrison who argues the need for a woman to address and place women at any novel the centre supports the same viewpoint. It highlights the brutalities of the then-practised slavery system in America (p. 212). Women are much more disadvantaged than men, who were also victims of white Americans' racism and discrimination against black Afro-Americans.

In this study, the female protagonist received every action without playing a part as an actor.

She is affected by every participant, including the electric shocks, but she is unable to act; she can only feel and perceive. Even though it was confined to a few participant roles, the study was significant since it was the first time that the female perspective was given priority. Toni Morrison has portrayed female characters in more close relationships playing the same unsuccessful role. American women as a slave are portrayed as being helpless and subjected to male participants' actions. The mental and linguistic processes attributed to female characters can also be used to highlight their ineffective roles. See the verbal

processes have been limited to her because she had a very limited sawyer role when the receiver was there.

If compared to the Charlotte Brontë women, Brontë thought women in Victorian cultures were avaricious, arrogant, rude, and uninteresting, and that she thought women were prone to become insane and become very reliant on men after being married. Their kindness and intelligence of Jane set her apart from these traits, and in addition to being a different individual in terms of personality, Jane's appearance places her at the lower end of the social scale.

Findings of first research Question

Interpretation of Question 1

Identifications

Types of transitivity processes used by the characters of the novels, Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre" and Toni Morrison's "Beloved".

Discussion

The researcher, in the current study, comes across the types of six transitivity processes that have been introduced by Michael Holliday in his Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory. The researcher has collected the data from both novels, "Jane Eyre" written by Charlotte Brontë and "Beloved" written by Toni Morrison for the identification of transitivity processes used by the characters of both novels.

The narrative of Jane Eyre teaches us that a woman should have strived for decency and dignity in a predominately male society. The strong lady should have the fortitude to fight through difficulties in life. While the first duty of the lover is to achieve freedom and also gain equality as a human. But on the other hand, Self-discovery in Beloved, therefore, entails, therefore, one's history and present. This is especially true given the continued lack of power and the limited ability of African-Americans to define themselves. Since a text serves as the basic unit of analysis in

transitivity, the researcher divided both novels' texts into the analysis. Then, "Participants," "circumstance and Processes," were separated for each sentence. The analysis of the selected information revealed that both of the novels, *Jane Eyre* written by Charlotte Bronte and *Beloved* written by Toni Morrison contained all six of Holliday's transitivity processes—the mental process of transitivity, the material process, the verbal process, the behavioural process, the relational process, and the existential process.

Findings of the Second Research Question Interpretation of Question 2

Investigation of the similarities and differences of transitivity processes used by the characters of the novels, Charlotte Bronte's "*Jane Eyre*" and Toni Morrison's "*Beloved*"

Discussions

The second research question of the research is to investigate the similarities and differences in the use of transitivity processes in both novels. According to the analysis of the examples that have been selected from the text of both novels represent that the mental and behavioural processes are used most frequently as compared to other transitivity processes in the text of both novels, *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte and *Beloved* by Toni Morrison. The fact that the material process has the strongest domination shows that the author incorporated lively, useful activity into the text.

The analysis of the novel Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* exposed the hardship of Jane who face as an orphan in an orphan house. It is clear from an examination of his primary goal as an actor that Jane has largely been in charge of the material acts. In the *Jane Eyre* novel, the most dominant process is the material process that is related to physical activity in contrast to other processes used in M.K Holliday's

theory. In the text of the novel *Jane Eyre*, the writer's main focus is on the action and events that happened through the material process and the most used process in this text is material. On the other hand, in the Novel *Beloved* by Toni Morrison, the mental process is the most used.

Conclusion

Holliday has developed a theory called Systemic Functional Linguistic Analysis. The novels of Charlotte Bronte *Jane Eyre* and Toni Morrison's *beloved* both have been examined in this study using transitivity analysis. The current study looked at the phenomena of how researchers identified the various process types and which process types are more frequently used in the novels. The researcher read the material carefully. The results of the analysis of the research showed that all six of Michael Holliday's transitivity processes were present in the chosen data. The "Material" process is the most frequently employed among the other procedures. Out of the six processes, the two are most prevalent in the text. The text of *Jane Eyre* found the researcher's most frequent process is a material process while the mental process used a large number of ratios in *Beloved* text. The material processes show that in the Novel *Jane Eyre*, the main character Jane carries out the majority of actions and activities. Although less frequently than material processes, the literature also includes mental processes. The most prevalent process, which is connected to physical activity, is a material process, per the analysis of Jane but the mental process is more found in the novel *beloved*. This demonstrates that the text's primary focus is on acts and events. The primary reason for the frequent use of the mental process is the manifestation of psychological feelings and emotions associated with fear. Compared to other transitivity

processes, the relational process is less prevalent in the novel' text than the material and mental processes. The relational activities link the actors, the acts, and the traits that are associated with them. The second phase involved determining the responsibilities of each character in the chosen texts. Actor and Goal, Carrier and Slayer, Behavior and Beneficiary, Token and Sensor, and so forth were used to identify the participants. This allocation made it clear what each person's responsibility was in each sentence that was chosen. Since the female characters' material processes were self-contained, they were powerless and useless in influencing their circumstances. The male-dominated culture had silenced them and denied them a voice. The male participants were given agency in terms of sexual advancement. The mental processes of the female characters were given more attention because they were more worried about surviving. Toni Morrison, in contrast to Charlotte Bronte, promoted an ideology that differed from the dominant feminist worldview. He imagined an American slave lady who was tremendously ambitious, morally duplicitous, and motivated by sex the analysis of Toni Morrison's novel *Beloved* revealed anomalies in his treatment of female subjects that ran counter to feminist text studies generally. The third and last research topic, which addressed the ideologies presented by the selected text has been discussed. Looking at world society through the lens of the chosen texts reveals that it is mostly a male-dominated society where male family and society members decide what happens to women, who appear to be held captive by custom, culture, religion, and honour. In addition, women are not predictable to speak out against the persecution and prejudice that are pervasive in society. In terms of how they

portray women, the two chosen writers offer two extremes. In contrast to Charlotte Bronte, who depicts women in society as powerful individuals who take use of their femininity to obtain control over men and material success, Toni Morrison describes women in society as being oppressed. The *Wonders* are two collections of novels, *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte and *Beloved* by Toni Morrison from which the texts were chosen. Both of these female authors have provided diverse representations of women in this area. Between the paradigmatic or syntagmatic decisions made by these authors, there appears to be a stark discrepancy. Jane, the book's main character and narrator, is a bright, honourable, and unassuming young woman who must deal with injustice, persecution, and adversity.

Reference

- Fedora, L. (2015). *An Analysis of Procedures in Translating Cultural Words and Their Meaning Shift Found in The Indonesian Novel Laskar Pelangi*. *Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature*, 4(1).
- Halliday, T. C. (1985). Knowledge mandates: collective influence by scientific, normative and syncretic professions. *British Journal of Sociology*, 421-447.
- Landa, E. M. (2017). A study of the transitivity system in fictional narrative: a comparison of process types in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories.
- MacLeod, C., Fowler, A., Dalrymple, C., Atkinson, K., Elliott, P., & Carter, J. (1997). High-dose-rate brachytherapy in the management of high-grade intraepithelial neoplasia of the vagina. *Gynecologic oncology*, 65(1), 74-77.
- Mehmood, A., Amber, R., Ameer, S., & Faiz, R. (2014). Transitivity analysis: representation of love in Wilde's *The Nightingale and the Rose*. *European*

Journal of Research in Social Sciences,
2(4).

- Siemieniuk, R. A., Bartoszko, J. J., Ge, L., Zeraatkar, D., Izcovich, A., Kum, E., . . . Rochweg, B. (2020). Drug treatments for covid-19: living systematic review and network meta-analysis. *bmj*, 370.
- Şimşek, M. (2012). Nonlocal effects in the free longitudinal vibration of axially functionally graded tapered nanorods. *Computational Materials Science*, 61, 257-265.
- Vohra, A., Syal, P., & Madan, A. (2016). Probiotic yeasts in livestock sethe ctor. *Animal Feed Science and Technology*, 219, 31-47.