

Transitivity in Harriet Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

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1. Introduction

The goal of this research is to explore the significance of transitivity patterns in the novel "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*" from a stylistic standpoint. Transitivity theory deals with the ideational meaning of language, which is concerned with the way the author encodes her experience in language. Transitivity analysis refers to "the semantic processes realized by the verb type in the clause; the participants expressed by noun phrases; and the circumstances expressed by adverbial and prepositional phrases" (Eggins, 1994, p. 12; Simpson, 1993, p. 88).

Halliday has presented the intended meta-functions of language itself within his well-known theory Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Within Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the elements of the language are frequently adopted in order to produce meanings (Isti'anah, 2012, p. 15). As a result, the words are considered to be the fundamental data used to recognize the situation's meaning itself within the analysis of the text. The intended meta-functions of language are considered to be applicable to the various functions of language, as for instance: the interpersonal functions (tenor), the ideational functions (field), and finally the textual functions (mode) of language.

As Halliday has mentioned, the ideational role is considered to be the function with which the writer or even the speaker incorporates language within his own analysis of actual world incidents that often encompasses the experience of the language

(*) This paper is part of an MA. thesis entitled: "An Application of Critical Discourse Analysis to Harriet Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*". Supervised by Prof. Bahaa-eddin M. Mazid- Faculty of Al-Alsun – Sohag University & Prof. Ismael Abd Elghany Ahmed - Faculty of Arts, Sohag University..

user of his own inner world of consciousness via cognitions, reactions, and also predictions, and besides his own linguistic acts concerned with understanding and speaking (2004, p. 170). As Zhuanglin (1988) has mentioned, the ideational function does not only determine the available choices of meaning, but also sets the core of their intended structural realizations (Wang, 2010).

2. The purpose of the Study:

The research examines using language as a powerful social practice in the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by covering the fundamental approach of Halliday's systemic functional grammar: the theory of transitivity. Transitivity is used to show how certain meanings are foregrounded while others are suppressed. The purpose of the study is to show the relative frequency of the process types and to investigate the role of transitivity model in analyzing the novel's actions and the author's objectives.

3. Review of the Literature

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is called systemic because it emphasizes the organization of language as options for meaning. Halliday (1994) defines language as "a network of systems, or interconnected sets of options for producing meaning" (p. 15). The relationships of choice focus on what you say in relation to what you could have said. It's called functional because, unlike other theories, it examines how individuals use language to "represent the multidimensional aspects of human experience and interpersonal relationship" (Halliday, 2003, p. 29).

Therefore, the process of making meanings is that of choosing from the total linguistic system (1994, p. xiv; 2003, p. 169). In SFG, a text is broken into small constituent parts; each has its own function. A text could be made up of one or more sentences, which consist of clauses. A clause is made up of a group of words or phrases. Each linguistic component could be related to the other in the system network for a comprehensive analysis (Martin et al, 1997, p. 7-9).

The structure of sentences represented by processes, the participants involved in these processes, and the conditions in which processes and participants are involved have all been studied using transitivity analysis. Previous studies has used transitivity analysis to show that language patterns can establish meanings and ideologies that aren't always obvious to readers. In other words, the purpose of functional analysis, particularly transitivity analysis, is to show the relationship between meanings and words that explains how linguistic elements in a text are organized. As a result, a number of linguists have employed transitivity theory to shed light on the use of language in literary texts.

The paper "Linguistic Function and Literary Style: An Inquiry into the Language of William Golding's *The Inheritors*" by Halliday (1971) is the most influential example of transitivity analysis. "One of the revolutionary analyses in stylistics," Carter and Stockwell (2008) say about it. Halliday analyses four sections from the book in this article, focusing mostly on verb choice and transitivity patterns, which include processes, participants, and conditions that occur in phrases and sentences. He is able to show how Golding uses these linguistic choices to imply "cognitive restriction, a diminished sense of causation, and an inadequate recognition" (1971, p. 81) of how humans may govern the environment, as portrayed by the primary character, Lok, a Neanderthal man whose world is being taken control of by the people of a more 'advanced world'. Therefore, Halliday claims that "transitivity is the set of options whereby the speaker encodes his experience and transitivity is really the cornerstone of the semantic organization of experience" (1971, p. 81).

Kennedy (1982) uses Halliday's method to analyze two separate texts: an excerpt from Joseph Conrad's novel *The Secret Agent* and a short tale by James Joyce called *Two Gallants*. Kennedy used transitivity analysis to demonstrate how the characters in the texts are interpreted in terms of their

participation in both their own acts and those directed towards them.

4. Methodology

The method used in the study is both descriptive and analytic. The descriptive method is concerned with explaining concepts and terms related to SFG. The analytical method is resorted to analyzing the text. The focus of the study is satisfied with analyzing the novel. This study follows in its analysis Halliday's transitivity system (1985), as he is regarded as being one amongst the most outstanding theorists concerned with text and also context.

Fairclough's (1992) model, which establishes the three basic heads for a discourse analysis, is also used in this study. They are the data, the analysis, and the results, in that order. Moving from the interpretation stage to the description stage and back to the interpretation stage is part of the analysis process. Indeed, the analyst is expected to proceed from the discourse practice interpretation; meaning, the process of text generation and consumption, by describing the text and ending with an explanation of both of these in terms of the social practice itself, where virtually the discourse is embedded (Fairclough, 1992, p. 231).

5. Transitivity

The concept of Context is important in the analysis of clause structure according to the Systemic Functional Linguistic Model (Halliday and Hasan, 1985). Context, as a transitivity variable, sets limits on which actors, processes, and circumstances can be used in a discourse clause and may be a deciding variable. Context is given a lot of weight by Matthiessen (1995) and Halliday (2004) when describing Transitivity components.

The Systemic Functional Grammar model considers the context to be important in the analysis of sentence structure (Halliday and Hasan, 1985). One of Halliday's three SFG tenets is transitivity, which reflects a representation of world processes

through formal grammatical components. “Grammar is related to reality” in transitivity (Perez. M. C., 2007, p. 68). It takes into account a paradigmatic view of language in which choices play a crucial role.

Addressee and addressees not only write and translate a wide range of grammatical constituents, but they also do so after making decisions on which formal terms to be used to ensure efficient communication. In the same vein, according to Simpson (1993, p. 88), transitivity is concerned with referring generally to the way the meaning is rendered within the clause itself. It demonstrates the way through which the speakers encode their own mental image that is concerned with truth within language and interpret their own experience relating to the world around them. Transitivity is considered to be part of the ideational process that is concerned with language, because it is assigned to the transmission of ideas themselves (Simpson, 1993, p. 88).

Transitivity processes are made up of six major ones.

There are six important processes that exist within the domain of ideational function: mental, material, behavioral, relational, verbal, and existential processes.

5.1. Material Processes

The material process is regarded to be the process concerned with doing an action or happening within the transitive or even intransitive clause. As Matthiessen and Halliday (1997) have mentioned, the material clause interprets or explicates both happenings and doings that involve activities, actions and even events. In different words, the intended material process is considered to be an order of a specific process and also participants included that demand almost input of energy in order to happen and in which the participant is perhaps to assume a specific change. Consequently, the flow of the energy distinguishes the material process. According to Halliday (2004), the material clauses explain the procedure as being a series of some concrete changes within the trees fulfilled through the one

being instructed or ordered- the implicit you. The participant who becomes the origin of energy fulfilling the change is indeed called an Actor. Different participants that may be found within material processes are the following: Affected, Goal and Agent.

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The processes and goals chosen by Stowe are varied to describe the actions of slavery life at this time. Most words are related to racism against minorities. They reflect sorrows, sufferings, oppressions of Blacks.

Some Examples from the novel:

Two gentlemen were sitting alone over their wine in a well-furnished dinning parlor.

The trader sighed contemplatively.

A small boy entered the room.

George heard the words distinctly.

Miss Ophelia looked despairingly.

The hands were mustered for the field.

Tom had been standing wistfully examining the multitude of faces around him.

I treat niggers just about as well as it's ever worthwhile to treat them.

I (the trader) would sell them.

The poor creature threw herself into a chair and sobbed convulsively.

George had been hired out by his master to work in a bagging factory.

He had invented a machine for the cleaning of the hemp.

Eliza involuntarily strained her child so tight that the little fellow looked up into her face in astonishment.

The trader was making offers to her master for somebody.

Eliza drew him into a neat little apartment opening on the veranda.

She sat at her sewing.

George drawing his child on his knee, he gazed intently on his glorious dark eyes.

I can read better than he can.

He (my master) will bring me down and humble me. He puts me just the hardest, meanest, and dirtiest work.

A slave can't be married. There is no a law in this country for that.

I can't hold you for my wife if my master chooses to part us.

The words smote heavily on Eliza's heart. The vision of the trader came before her eyes.

He was very busily intent at this moment on a slate lying before him.

The wagon rattled, jumped, almost flew, over the frozen ground.

George strikes for his freedom.

George and Tom moved to a comfortable seat in the chimney corner.

Mr. Shelpy hastily drew the bills of sale towards him and signed them, and pushed them over with the money.

Mr. Shelpy was lounging in a large chair.

I (Mrs. Shelpy) have taught them the duties of the family, of parent and child, and husband and wife.

I (Eliza) am going to try to save my boy.

I (Tom) never broke trust, nor used my pass no ways contrary to my word, and I never will. It's better for me alone to go, than to break up the place and sell all.

Haley appeared, booted and spurred. He was saluted with the bad tidings on every hand.

The bell rang and Tom was summoned to the Parlor.

Senator Bird was drawing off his boots, preparatory to interesting his feet in a pair of new handsome slippers.

A law is forbidding people to give meat and drink to those poor colored folks that come along.

The woman slowly unclosed her large dark eyes and looked vacantly at her.

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A crowd of all the old and young hands on the place stood gathered around it, to bid farewell to their old associate.

The steamer drew near to New Orleans.

Cassy said, "We might set these poor creatures all free, and go somewhere in the swamps, and find an island, and live by ourselves.

I (St. Clare) can't buy every poor wretch I see.

A nation starts with all the great problems of republican life and civilization wrought out to its hand.

Sambo struck Tom across the face with his whip (chapter 25)

As we see the author has a unique style of writing manipulating linguistic tools to attract the readers to look into the portrayal of the Black experience. The novel reflects the Negro life in the slave states of America.

Table 1.

Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance	
			Location	Manner
A small boy	entered	the room		
Two gentlemen	were sitting alone		over the dinning Paralor	
Miss. Ophelia	Looked			despairingly
Eliza	drew	Him	into a neat little apartment	
George	strikes			for his freedom
George	was drawing	his child	on his knee	
Tom	had been standing			wistfully

The poor creature	Threw	Herself	into a chair	
Mr. Shelpy	was lounging		in a large chair	
Mrs. Shilpy	have taught	her slaves		
A slave				
I	never broke	trust		
The trader	Sighed			contemplatively
A law	is forbidding	people to give meat or drink	to those poor	
The wagon				
George	Heard	the words		distinctly
The Senator				
Haley	Appeared		with the bad tidings on every hand	
I	Treats	niggers		as well as it's ever worth
The woman	slowly unclosed	her large dark eyes		
The bell	Rang			
Eva	Looked			sorry

As have been mentioned within the previous table, the intended material processes are considered to be active verbs, as for instance; “rang, unclosed, treats, heard, appear, broke, drew, sighed, stand, strike, drawing, sitting, taught”. Some are transitive verbs, such as “entered, drawing, broke, treat, unclosed, heard, taught”, that are followed by a noun such as; “the room, his child, trust, niggers, her large eyes, the words, her slaves”. Some are intransitive verbs, such as; “looked, standing, appeared, sighed, strike, sit, lounging”, that has no direct noun (goal), as they can be followed by adverbs or adverb clause or prepositional clause, such as; “despairingly, wistfully, with the bad tidings, contemplatively, his freedom, over the dining parlor, in a large chair”. The circumstance of manner with its two essential categories that are truly known as quality and means are considered also to be prevalent. They are frequently conveyed through prepositional phrases, as for example; “in a large chair” or single adverbial as “despairingly”, “sorry”, “wistfully” indicating the means the author used to fulfill the processes and how they are performed. Therefore, circumstantial phrases are frequently used to complement material processes.

5.2. Relational Processes

A relational process is considered to be the process concerned with being. According to Halliday (2004), a relational process is concerned with the process for saying such process is constituted as being. There are three important kinds concerned with relational process, known as; possessive, identifying and also attributive processes. The notion of the attributive process is concerned with or described in the following statement ‘X is a member of the class A’ (Eggin, 2004). There are two essential participants known as an Attribute and a Carrier. The identifying process has two important components as participants, known as a Value and a Token.

As Halliday (1994, p. 119) and Simpson (1993, pp. 91-92) have proposed, there are three major kinds concerned with relational processes, as following:

- (1) Intensive represents as ‘X is Y’ relationship.(Eliza is sad)
- (2) Possessive denotes an ‘X has Y’ relationship. (She has a child)
- (3) Circumstantial represents as ‘ X is at/on Y’ relationship. (She is at home)

A relationship associated with being is truly established between two isolated entities. Every of such can furthermore be split into two various modes or methods as following:

1. Attributive “Y is an attribute of X”
2. Identifying “Y is the identity of X”

Such creates major six categories concerned with relational process as explained in the following table be: (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 216).

Table 2.

Type/Mode of Process	Attributive	Identifying
Intensive	Eliza is sad	Eliza is the mother The mother is Eliza
Possessive	Eliza has a child	The child is Eliza’s Eliza’s is the child
Circumstantial	The fair is on Tuesday	Tomorrow is the 10 th The 10 th is tomorrow

5.2.1.Intensive Attributive Processes

There are truly only two participant roles that are known as the Carrier and the Attribute in an intensive attributive process. The Carrier is considered to be an entity that always recognized through a noun or even a certain nominal phrase, possessing some characteristic assigned or attributed to it. The feature depicting the Carrier is called the Attribute in

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particular. The Attribute is often considered to be an indefinite nominal group. It can also become an adjective, or even a common noun identified through a/an as being Head. However it cannot turn to become a proper noun or even a pronoun particularly.

The connection between what is called the Attribute and the Carrier is generally rendered through verb 'to be'. Mostly various verbs rendering the function of 'be' can even be adopted, involving what are called the linking verbs "become, look, keep, seem, feel, grow, remain" (Halliday, 1994, p. 120). All of such verbs recognizing the relational processes belong to what are called the ascriptive classes in particular, as the following examples will illustrate truly:

She kept quiet. *He seemed terrified*
He turned angry. *He became ill.*
Topsy was sincere. *Miss Ophelia was busy.*
My mother was divine. *My servants were well-satisfied.*
You are all barbarians. *I am human.*
My life is bitter as wormwood. *He was careful.*
Eva looked sorry and disconcerted for a moment.
"My business is getting worth" said Mr. Shelby
The screaming of Negro women was unpleasant.
These creatures are not like white folks.
The young imps on the veranda were not disappointed.

Mr. Shelby was good natured and kind.

Eliza was so white as not to be known as of colored lineage.

One of the important characteristics of the intensive attributive process is that it cannot be passivized; the Subject commonly coincides with the Carrier, and rarely with the Attribute. The reason why an attribute clause is not reversible in this way is that the intensive attributive mode virtually involves "only one independent nominal participant, the Carrier, with the Attribute functioning to encode the ascription assigned to the Carrier" (Eggins, 1994, p. 257). For example, it

is impossible to reserve the intensive attributive clause, “she became sad,” to make “sad was become by her.”

5.2.2. Intensive Identifying Process

Different from what are called the intensive attributive processes, the certain intensive identifying processes are not virtually concerned with ascribing or even classifying, but associated with defining.

This indicates that only one entity is being utilized in order to identify another one, as the following statement indicates “x is identified by a” or “a serves to define the identity of x” particularly. The x-element that represents particularly what is being defined or acquainted is explained as being the Identified and also the ‘a’ element tends to define or acquaint as being the Identifier. Grammatically, the former (the Identified) is indeed classified as being the Token and the latter (the Identifier) is virtually classified as being the Value. For instance:

Identified/ Token	Intensive Process	Identifier/ Value
My choice to find them	was	to go there beyond all people
He me marry.	was	fool to let

One of the main differences between what are called the intensive identifying clauses and also what are called the intensive attributive ones is that the prior are considered to be reversible or double-faced that indicates they can compose passives, while the second cannot do such. As for instance:

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Table 3.

Types of Processes	Identified/Token	Process: intensive	Identifier/ Value
Attributive	The oars	Are	a good trick
	George	Was	a smart boy
Identifying	Age	Is	my alarm
	Tom	Was	clock my friend

More Examples from the novel that hold prejudice and racism:
He was a slave.

I am a poor, miserable, forlorn drudge.

George is a bright and talented young man.

Master George is a smart, bright boy of thirteen.

This young man was in the eye of the law not a man.

Uncle Tom's Cabin was a small log building adjoining the house.

Eliza was a happy woman up to the time that her husband was rudely torn from his kind employer.

I am a better man than he is.

I am only a nigger.

It is a shameful, wicked, abominable law.

5.2.3. Circumstantial Relational Processes

The connection between both of the two elements is one concerned with time, place, cause, manner, role, accompaniment, angle or matter in the circumstantial kind. The same as the possessive and the intensive relational processes, such kind of process can virtually be split to what are called attributive and identifying modes. Within the attributive mode, the certain circumstantial element is considered to be an attribute concerned with being ascribed to particular entity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 240). For instance:

Table 4. ; Circumstantial Attributive process:

Carrier	Process: intensive	Attribute (circumstance: location)
Miss Ophelia	Was	In the kitchen
Tom	Was	on the outside of the shop

The circumstances are virtually conveyed in the format of the Attribute concerned with the Circumstance of location particularly, recognized through the preposition or the adverb. Furthermore, “with and like” in “The Lord is with thee” and “My feet and hands are like theirs” respectively convey the Circumstance concerned with what is called accompaniment and the Circumstance concerned with what is called manner. Furthermore, becoming attributive, such clauses are considered to be nonreversible, with never passive equivalents (Egginis, 1994, p. 262).

The circumstance renders the connection between two entities respectively that are connected to each other, especially in terms of manner, time, place, and so on within the domain of the identifying mode (Halliday, 1994, p. 131). The circumstantial meanings may virtually be encoded with the participants with the use of circumstantial identifying processes. In such situations, the Token and the Value jointly will turn to become circumstantial elements concerned with place, time, and so forth, while the verb is still intensive:

Table 5. ; Circumstantial Identifying Processes

Token (Circumstance: time)	Process: intensive	Value (Circumstance: time)
Afternoon	Is	a chilly day
Tomorrow	Is	the fifth day

In the previously mentioned clauses, ‘afternoon, chilly day, tomorrow, fifth day’ are all considered to be time elements, performing as being participants by which the

circumstantial meanings are commonly encoded. As different identifying clauses, such kind concerned with circumstantial identifying clause is virtually considered to be reversible (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 243); as for instance, it yet makes sense in order to render the overhead examples within the passive voice, as for instance; “A chilly day is afternoon”, “The fifth day is Tomorrow”. These kinds of clauses are used by the author to reflect the time events and describe how time circumstances are related to the events matching the feelings and hardships.

5.2.4. Possessive Attributive Processes

In the possessive category concerned with what are called relational process, only one entity holds another, conveying an ownership type of connection between two elements; as for instance:

I have a chance.

The two gentlemen had drinks.

She had the courage to take away with her child.

The senator had the misfortune to be a man who had a particular humane and accessible nature.

I've got a gang of boys.

“Treat Niggers like dogs, and you'll have dogs' works and dogs' actions”.

I haven't any country. I haven't any father.

I have news to tell thee.

St. Clare had a daughter between five and six years of age, together with a lady.

Miss Ophelia had a clear, strong, active mind.

The concept of possession extends in a broader sense to include clauses representing “possession of body parts and other part-whole relations, containment and the like.... And also possession of abstractions (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, pp.244-45); for example:

*He would have welts and sores on his arms and hands.
I have such a heart too.
He had little hope.*

In such clauses, the possession involves the parts of the body, as for instance; “welts and sores on his arms and hands”, the sensations of humans, as for example; “such a heart” and even abstract entities, as for instance; “little hope”. Additionally, within the domain of the attributive mode, only one kind of possessor is considered to be the Carrier and the possessed is regarded as the Attribute that the possessed indicates to the certain thing possessed in spite of the possessor to avert ambiguity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 245), as for instance the following examples below:

Table 6.; Possessive Attributive Processes:

Carrier: processor	Process: possession	Attribute: possessed
The servants	Have	a harder life than we do expect
I	should have	some luck

“Harder life” and “some luck” are both examples concerned with ownership of attributes that are being attributed to the birds and even the old man respectively. Also, such sort of possessive attributive clause is not considered to be reversible.

5.3. Mental Processes

A mental process is regarded as being the process concerned with feeling or even sensing. According to Downing and Locke (2006), mental processes are concerned with those processes through which we arrange our own mental contact with the entire world. Moreover, Halliday (2004) has previously mentioned, the mental clauses are interested in our own experience or expertise concerning the world concerned with our

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own consciousness. There are variously clauses concerned with sensing that are considered 'mental' clause interprets a proportion of change within the intended flow of events occurring within our own consciousness.

The mental process itself may be explained either as an influx of a person's consciousness or even as impacting on it; but it is not necessarily interpreted as a material act (p. 197). There are two important participants within mental processes, known as Senser and also Phenomenon. According to Halliday (2004), on the one hand a Senser is defined as being the one who frequently feels, senses, wants to perceive and also thinks, while on the other hand, a Phenomenon is defined as being the participant that is thought, felt, perceived or even wanted, the position is within a sense reversed. It can not only be a thing, but also can be an act or even a fact.

Table 7. ; Types of Mental Clauses

Sub-types of mental process	Mental process
Perception	see, hear, feel, notice
Cognition	know, think, believe, remember, consider
Desideration	Want, desire, wish, hope, decide
Emotion	Love, hate, enjoy, like, fear

The following examples tackle among the four sub-categories of mental clauses: perception, desideration and emotion:

He felt very tired.

She felt a secret dislike to him. (chapter 25)

"I wish he would never been born." said George.

"I wish I'd never been born myself." said George.

"You don't know the whole yet" said George.

"We must believe that God is doing the very best as my mistress says" said Eliza to George

I have decided to sell Tom and Harry both.

Mrs. Shelby's excited mind had suggested the idea of this closet.

The voice died into silence.

"Haley", said Mr. Shelby, "I hope you'll remember that you promised, on your honor, you wouldn't sell Tom, without knowing what sort of hands he's going into".

Mrs. Shelby exclaimed, "Then she suspected it, and she's off".

"The Lord be thankful" said Mrs. Shelby. "I trust she is".

"I shall feel bound to give you every assistance" said Mr. Shelby

"Oh Sam, Master wants you to catch Bill and Jerry" said Andy I told her that Eliza was off.

Sam spoke like a philosopher.

Mrs. Shelby laughed and wondered.

"I believe you mean to kill us all, horses and all men" said Sam to Hally.

Eliza wondered within herself at the strength that seemed to come upon her.

"I heartily wish that there were not a slave in the land." said Eva

"And promise me dear father that Tom shall have his freedom as soon as." said Eva

The place wants many hands to work it.

The laws of Canada will own me and protect me.

Tom felt the tears start in his eyes.

George said, "I am aware that I shall have you all against me."

"Do you say that I am deserting my enslaved brethren? I think not"

"I believe you are the devil", said Legree.

Tom said "Lord help us to follow his steps, and love our enemies"

Tom heard his Master's threats.

"I felt sure he was going to bring misery on us", said Cassy.

"I only wanted him to marry me", said Cassy.

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"He had loved me a great deal", said Cassy.

He made me as submissive as he desired.

I saw a crowd about the gate and I heard a child's voice.

Legree insisted that he should be put to the regular fieldwork.

Table 8.

Senser	Process: mental	Phenomenon
He	Felt	very tired
I	Felt	sure he was going to bring misery on us
Tom	Heard	His master's threats
Lord	Help	us to follow his steps
Legree	Insisted	that he should be put to the regular fieldwork
Master	Wants	you to catch Bill and Jerry
I	Wish	he would never been born
You	don't know	the whole yet
Mrs. Shelby's excited mind	had suggested	the idea of this closet
I	have decided	to sell Tom and Harry both

The intended phenomenon within what is called a mental process can be any creature, person institution, abstraction or even object, or any sort of event, state, action, quality, or even relation. Actually, the certain phenomenon concerned with a mental process may turn to become not only a thing, but also become a fact or even an act (Halliday, 1994, p. 115). The thing interpreted or explained as being a phenomenon within what is known as a mental process can be recognized through a

nominal group in particular, as the case in the following instance, “She saw the men following her”.

The concept of phenomenon is extended in mental clause to include “macrophenomenon” in which the phenomenon is considered to be an act and “metaphenomenon” in which the phenomenon is regarded to be a fact. An act indicates to a certain action or even an event or also a material phenomenon recognized through the conscious Senser itself, and consequently it is limited only through mental process concerned with perception— hearing, seeing, noticing, and so on. In ‘macrophenomenon mental’ clause, the act can be realized either by perfective or imperfective non-finite clause, as the examples below:

He watched the first light come before the sun rise.

She watched the master sell her child into the trader.

I saw my mother put up at sheriff’s sale, with her seven children.

She saw the men following her.

As indicated in the previously mentioned examples, non-finite clause implying a certain act that could be either a perfective without to— ‘come, put up, sell’ or even imperfective through adopting the present participles ‘following’.

5.4. Behavioral Processes

A behavioral process is considered to be the process concerned with behaving. According to Eggins (2004), behavioral processes are considered on the one hand to be middle-path among materials, and on the other hand to be mental. They are considered to be parts concerned with action, but it concerned with only the action, which necessitates to be experienced through a conscious being. Moreover, behavioral processes are considered to be concerned with typically psychological and also physical behavior. Almost behavioral processes indeed contrast with what are previously mentioned mental process synonyms, as for instance; look at is considered to be behavioral, while see is considered to be mental (Eggins, 2004).

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A behavioral process has only one participant that is called Behavior. A Behavior is indeed regarded as being a conscious being (the same as Senser within mental process). A behavioral process elaborates more the same as one of doing rather than of feeling/ or thinking. Whether there is different participant that is not restatement or rephrasing of the process, it is necessarily known as a Phenomenon (Eggins, 2004). As Eggins (2004) has previously stated, Behavioral are considered to be half-grammatically and semantically between material and mental process.

Some behavioral processes can include different participant that is labeled a phenomenon; as for instance, “she looked at the road”.

Examples

Cassy looked over the passage.

Only live and breathe to please him.

I watched with him for twenty days and nights.

I saw soon that his heart was gone from me.

If you don't behave reasonably, I'll sell both the children where you shall never see them again.

I saw a crowd about the gate.

The trader looked at the hands and feet of the Negro.

The woman looked carefully.

Table 9.

Behaver	Behavioral Process	Circumstance
Cassy	Looked over	The passage (matter)
The woman	Looked	Carefully (manner)
The trader	Looked at	The hands and feet of the Negro (matter)
I	Saw	A crowd about the gate (matter)

Behavioral Process are used to depict and describe the motion and behavior of the novel characters

5.5. Existential Process

An existential process is considered to be the process concerned with existing. According to Eggins (2004), an existential process is defined as representing experience through positing, which there is/ was something. Existential is considered to be easy to recognize, because the structure includes there. It like a dummy has also the ability to mark an existential process, as for instance; ‘It is a book on the table’.

It is also existent within the clause like the subject. Existential processes usually utilize the verb be or its known synonyms, as for instance; arise, exist and also occur. An Existent is considered to be the only mandatory participant. As Eggins (2004) has explained, an Existent typically follows the well-known sequence ‘there is/ there are’ that may be considered a Phenomenon and is frequently within an Act or a Fact (called Nominalized action).

5.5.1.Existent as an entity versus an action/event:

Only mandatory participant within an existential process is considered to be the Existent that is concerned with the object or incident said to occur. It can truly be any type of phenomenon, which can virtually be explained as being a thing including: object, person, abstraction, institution or even any event or action or (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 258). For Example:

There are two women with George.

There are hands that help me.

There were last words and sobs and bitter weeping.

There was some trouble to arouse the little sleepers.

There was no choice between selling these two and selling everything.

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There was great running and ejaculating, and opening and shutting of doors, and appearance of faces in all shades of colors in different places.

There are two types of existent associated with existential processes – Existent as an entity versus Existent as an action or event:

Table 10.

Dummy Subject	Process: existential	Existent	
		Entity	Action or Event
There	are	Two women with George	
There	Are		hands that help me
There	Was	arouse	Some trouble to the little sleepers
There	Were	last words and sobs and bitter weeping	
There	Was		no choice between selling these two and selling everything

5.6. Verbal Process

A verbal process is considered to be the process of saying itself. According to Halliday (2004), a verbal process is considered to be an essential resource within numerous types of discourse. As Halliday (2004, p. 252) has proposed, the verbal clause is concerned with the creation or production of narrative through making it conceivable in order to establish dialogic passages. Consequently, the utilization of a verbal process is regarded as being a suitable means for conveying the ideas of the speaker to the addressee(s). There is always only

one participant symbolizing the speaker himself and is indeed called a Sayer. A Sayer is considered to be the participant concerned with saying. The extra participants within verbal clauses are regarded as being Receiver, Target and also Verbiage.

Here are some examples from the novel:

1. “Dog! Cassy said to driver, “touch me, if you dare! I’ve power enough, yet, to have you torn by the dogs, burnt alive, cut to inches! I’ve only to say the word!” (chapter 25)
2. Eliza said to George: “And when we get to Canada, I can help you”. (chapter 14)
3. Miss Ophelia said to St. Clare, “how I’m going to manage that child, without whipping her”. (chapter 16)

Sayer	Process: verbal	Receiver	Verbiage
Cassy	said	The driver	touch me, if you dare
Eliza	said	George	And when we get to Canada, I can help you
Miss Opelia	Said	St. Clare	how I’m going to manage that child, without whipping her

Here is a symbolism used from the writer:

Canada is a symbol of freedom.

6. Conclusion

To sum up, the aim of the transitivity analysis of the novel is to find linguistic evidence for the researcher’s interpretation and the critical evaluation of the novel. The transitivity analysis has been employed to uncover how certain meanings are foregrounded while others are suppressed. The transitivity model provides a means of encoding a particular

understanding between the reader and writer. The most important process type used in the novel is material process that justifies the opinions of the critical world concerned with the author himself and the novel as well. The material processes propose what is called the dynamism concerned with the novel. The second main process type revealed in the novel is what is called relational clauses. The relational processes are concerned with those of being, being at and having. They turn to depict and also to identify. Another process type helps in moving the texture concerned with the novel is known as the mental processes that virtually show the mental experience itself concerned with the certain world of the intended novel (feeling, seeing, thinking and knowing). The other processes “verbal, behavioral, and existential” records a less usage.

Transitivity analysis helps the researchers have a fuller understanding and interpretation or the explanation of the selected novel, and also the linguistic evidence, which is established, vindicates the researchers' own first impression and as well the critics' own appreciation of the novel. At the same time, Transitivity analysis has been testified and proved to be a very effective means in literary stylistic studies. It deals with the ideological meaning of language.

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